The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3049.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

[illegible]

Important News from Washington and Vicinity.

[illegible] ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS ARRIVED.

Reported Movements of Beauregard's Rebels.

The New-York Ninth at Harper's Ferry.

Movement of General Patterson's Command.

The Potomac to be Crossed at Two Points.

Additional Particulars of the Arrest of Marshal Kane.

An Advance from Fortress Monroe Probable.

Col. Allen of the First New-York Regiment Under Arrest.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29.

A painful alarm was created yesterday morning in the United States General Hospital at Georgetown. A frame building in the rear of the hospital was discovered to be in flames, and in less than a half hour was a sheet of fire. Nothing but a board fence and a barn separated the burning building and the hospital, which contains one hundred and sixty patients. The roof caught fire in three places. Dr. INGRAHAM, one of the surgeons in charge, mounted the ledge of the slanting roof in his stocking feet, and by his incessant exertions in pouring pails of water on the hot shingles prevented the horrible calamity of the hospital taking fire. The poor sick soldiers owe Dr. INGRAHAM lasting gratitude.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

All the foreign missions except the one to Austria, which was made vacant by the transfer of Mr. BURLINGAME, have been filled, and it is understood that the selection for that has already been made. All of the consulates to which are attached lucrative or even living salaries are also disposed of.

A CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet held a protracted session to-day, and although outsiders are not supposed to know what was the nature of it, we all have a right to guess, and therefore I will venture to suppose that among other important measures under consideration were the message of the Executive, the conduct of the war, and the mode of operating the questions arising out of the blockade. What transpired in the Cabinet has not, of course, been made public, but I doubt not that it will be found I have guessed as well as most of those who attempt to give accounts of things they know nothing of. This much, however, I do know. There was no serious difference of opinion, and in all essential questions the Cabinet is a unit, and in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of war, and totally opposed to any and all propositions for compromise except the unconditional surrender of the rebels to the authority of the Government.

THE CASE OF QUINLAN.

The prisoner QUINLAN, who was yesterday arrested on information communicated to the State Department, by officers in the City of New-York, has not yet been examined, the witnesses on the part of the Government not having arrived. There is but little doubt that the evidence will place his guilt beyond question.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—SPEAKERSHIP.

Members of Congress are arriving daily, and are actively canvassing the question of an organization. The contest is becoming quite spirited. The candidates for Speaker are GROW, of Pennsylvania, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, and COLFAX, of Indiana. Public sentiment seems to be nearly equally divided between them.

It is intimated that a combination between FORNEY for Clerk, and BLAIR for Speaker, is on the tapis. If that is the case, the other candidates will have to keep their eyes widest open to prevent its success.

There is but one contested seat that I have heard of, which is from Nebraska, and is between SAMUEL G. DAILY, the present member, and one J. STERLING MORTON, a Breckinridge Democrat, and an office-holder under the late administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, and who, like nearly all that band of patriots, has a small balance of some five thousand dollars standing against him on the books of the Treasury Department, which he has failed to pay over to his successor or satisfactorily account for. As the history of the case is but a repetition of the villainies practiced by modern Democracy in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, since their first organization, your readers will doubtless be satisfied with merely a brief notice of it. A certificate of election was issued by Gov. SAMUEL W. BLACK to MORTON. Mr. DAILY served a notice of contest, and testimony was taken which demonstrated so clearly that a poll of 122 fraudulent votes had been imposed upon the Governor, that he promptly revoked the certificate to MORTON and issued it to Mr. DAILY. The evidence of frauds more outrageous and damning than even those of the previous year, I am told, is overwhelming; yet in the face of all this, Mr. MORTON will doubtless have the impudence to present himself and lay some sort of claim to the seat. You can imagine with what prospect of success.

COL. LANSING'S REGIMENT.

The Secretary of State visited the camp of Col. LANSING's New-York Regiment to-day, and was received in a manner that must have been exceedingly gratifying to him. Every demonstration of respect that soldiers so well know how to bestow was lavished upon him.

THE ARREST OF KANE.

The seizure of Marshal KANE in Baltimore, and [illegible] discovery of [illegible] ammunition and weapons concealed in and about his office and premises in great quantities, excite much comment here. He is now closely confined and watched at the fort, where no communication is permitted with him, except by his wife. A gentleman who came from Fort McHenry to-day saw the prisoner last night, but was not allowed to communicate with him.

KANE put on airs when first arrested, and only asked to return to his room for a coat. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. when the military called on him, but he was up and dressed, and answered the bell in person, supposing the call to be from some of his secession friends, evidently, who were in league with him to leave Baltimore clandestinely during that day. The officer who arrested him declined to permit KANE to go back to his chamber, but, in pursuance of instructions, searched him on the spot. He was thus prevented from destroying the papers found upon his person, which establish his treason beyond question. Among the documents was the letter from JEFF. DAVIS, tendering him his commission in the Confederate army, etc. Papers since found upon KANE's premises implicate other prominent men in Baltimore, and many suspected parties are leaving as rapidly as possible.

In reply to a suggestion on the part of my informant, last night, that KANE would probably be released, as WINANS was, "No sir," said the commander, "no fear need be entertained on that score. This rebel will be suffered to proceed no further in his crime, rely on it."

EFFECTS OF PAYING THE TROOPS.

C. ULLMAN, of the New-York Eighth, was placed in jail here yesterday, having been sentenced by court-martial to thirty days' imprisonment, for drunkenness, insubordination, and threats to desert to the enemy.

A City Military Day Patrol has been ordered here, and they are now posted around our streets to keep in check the lawlessness of the troops, who incline to mischief since they were begun to be paid off. This proves a timely and judicious arrangement.

ARRIVALS OF TROOPS.

Eight regiments from the North, including three from New-Jersey and three from New-York State, have arrived in this city within the past twenty-four hours.

The Garibaldi Guard are quietly encamped where they have been some weeks, just north of the city. They have not been ordered across into Virginia yet, as was reported yesterday. They are very anxious to move forward, however, and declare that they came here for business.

The Sixteenth New-York Regiment, sharpshooters, from St. Lawrence County, eight hundred and thirty men, arrived to-day, in command of Col. J. A. DAVIES, a graduate of West Point. They attracted attention by their fine appearance and style of marching.

THE MATHIAS POINT AFFAIR.

The official report of the affair at Mathias Point is published here to-day, but does not differ essentially from that telegraphed you yesterday. J. C. ROWAN, senior officer of the Potomac, in his account says that "the men of the *Reliance* and *Freeborn*, when repulsed by the rebels at the Point, escaped utter destruction by a miracle." JOHN WILLIAMS captain of the maintop of the *Pawnee*, is highly commended for the coolness and courage he displayed. Capt. WARD was killed, and four men were wounded in the fight.

THE REBEL FORCES.

Gen. BEAUREGARD's forces have been heard from again at Cloud's Mills, at Springfield, and this side of Fairfax. His advance guard prowl about in squads of fifty to a hundred, who keep our pickets on the alert. It is reported to-day that there are four thousand rebels at Fairfax Court-house, but the general belief is that this number is twice as many as are there. They continue to fell trees for the purpose of blockading the road, and fortifications are still going up on their line at various points.

Lieut. H. H. DUTTON, of Mississippi, has resigned his commission in the navy, and his name has been stricken from the list.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore PAULDING has returned to his post in the Navy Department, after a few days' absence North.

Capt. W. T. CRAVEN has been ordered to the command of the flotilla on the Potomac, *vice* Capt. WARD, who was killed on Thursday.

JOHN REESE, a carpenter of this city, was arrested and committed to day for tampering with the soldiers.

GEN. FREMONT ARRIVED.

The arrival of Hon. JOHN C. FREMONT has been the occasion for a stir about Willard's. He is visited by the leading men in Washington, who give him a most cordial welcome on his return from Europe. It is expected that he will assume the duties of his recent appointment immediately.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

A private dispatch received last night from Col. STONE's command, informs us that on the 27th inst. his advance, the Ninth New-York Regiment, took possession of Harper's Ferry, which they now occupy. No rebels were there.

There was another skirmish with the rebels at Seneca Falls, yesterday. Two or three Secessionists were killed and wounded, but no one was injured on our side.

LIFE SAVED BY A BIBLE.

At the outposts of one of the camps near Baltimore yesterday a ball was fired at one of our picket guards by a rebel scout, which struck a small pocket-bible carried by the soldier, and glanced off at his side without doing him harm. The bible was torn and scarred, and was sent into Fort McHenry. Gen. BANKS now has the book in his possession.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29.

The New-York Second Regiment State Militia, now at Ball's Cross Roads, will soon change their camp several miles thence. It numbers about 850 men. One company are performing duty on the Potomac.

WM. E. HASKIN, of New-York, has been appointed an additional Paymaster in the Army.

Col. BLAIR, Member of Congress from Missouri, who will arrive to-night, is to be complimented with a serenade.

A gentleman, who has just arrived here from New-Orleans, reports that a British ship recently run the blockade, and brought to that port several hundred tons of powder and 20,000 stand of arms.

During this morning there was heavy firing in the neighborhood, ordnance being tested.

The South Carolina soldier arrested yesterday afternoon, two miles from Fall's Church, had, like too many of our own troops, imprudently ventured beyond his own lines. His arms were of the best description. He represents that he is a Massachusetts man by birth, but long a resident in the South. He was at the attack on Fort Sumter. He states that though money is scarce, there is no lack of substantial food.

Owing to the number of affrays which have lately occurred, the military authorities have detailed a number of regulars to patrol the streets during the day as well as night, for the purpose of arresting disorderly soldiers.

The New-York Sixteenth Regiment and New-Jersey First arrived here this forenoon. The other two will reach here during the day.

The rumor that Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is in this city was probably unfounded. Certain it is that the intimate personal friends of that gentleman are unaware of his presence.

This afternoon the President hoisted the National flag over the music tent or canopy recently erected on the south side of the Executive mansion grounds. Among the distinguished spectators were Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH, and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD. Rev. SMITH PYNE delivered a prayer appropriate to the occasion. The military were represented by the Twelfth Regiment of the City of New-York, and a detachment of regulars. The flag was saluted amid the booming of cannon, the strains of music and the cheering of the crowd. The President commenced, and Gen. SCOTT concluded the brief ceremonies.

Capt. CRAVEN has been ordered to the command of the Potomac flotilla in place of WARD, deceased.

The Jersey Brigade, which arrived to-day, will immediately go into camp near this city, in the neighborhood of the Rhode Island Regiments.

At the Navy-yard two large scows are to be immediately built, each capable of mounting eight thirty-two pounders with moveable barricades for the protection of the troops thereon.

The steam-transport *James Guy* left the Navy-yard this evening with supplies for the *Freeborn*, which is reconnoitering between Mathias Point and Aquia Creek.

The steamers *Cambridge*, *Ben. Deford*, and *Pembroke*, arrived at the Arsenal this afternoon, the first named bringing Col. CASS' Boston Regiment, and the other vessels army supplies. The *Cambridge*, in passing Mathias Point, threw grape-shot into the bushes, under the apprehension that the Confederates might be in their former hiding places. No response, however, was given from the shore. Had Col. CASS been aware of the recent action, and the consequent death of Capt. WARD, the Boston Regiment would have debarked and thoroughly scoured the neighborhood.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA, ETC.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 29.

The election for members of the State Legislature which was to have been held to-day, under the action of the Wheeling Convention, has been postponed till Tuesday. It does not seem to meet with much favor, even among the Union men residing here, and the postponement, it is understood, has been made in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary number of Election Commissioners as required by the law of Virginia.

It is now believed here that Gen. McDOWELL will not be superseded by Gen. DIX, although such a change was announced in military circles several days since. If any change is to be made, it is thought probable that Gen. FREMONT will be placed in command of this Department, which has now become so extensive, that a higher grade of commanding officer is rendered necessary.

Gen. FREMONT was closeted with Secretary CAMERON, at Washington, in company with FRANK BLAIR, most of to-day.

There is but little probability of a speedy advance of the troops from this quarter. The want of cavalry is seriously felt, in guarding against the encroachments of the enemy upon our pickets and for purposes of scouting.

Companies G and I of the Firemen Zouaves comprise the scouting expedition alluded to yesterday.

Superintendent STROUSE, of the military telegraph, to-day proceeded to Baltimore, *en route* to Fortress Monroe. A telegraph from the fortress to Newport's News will be completed on Tuesday. A quantity of railroad iron has also been shipped recently to the fortress from this point.

MURPHY, of the United States cavalry, is undoubtedly a prisoner in the hands of the Secessionists. It is related of him, that he acted bravely in endeavoring to release himself from his captors, wounding one of them in the contest and killing another. His pistol has been found on the roadside, where he probably threw it while in custody, to prevent its giving aid and comfort to the enemy. His term of enlistment expired on the night of his capture.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

PROBABLE MOVEMENT TOWARDS YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 28, *via*
BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 29.

Col. CASS' regiment arrived this morning from Boston, and proceeded to Washington without landing. The original destination of the regiment was Fortress Monroe.

The Massachusetts Third and Fourth regiments are under orders to march to-morrow morning. They will probably intrench themselves beyond Hampton bridge, and form the advance of an important movement toward Yorktown. Their time expires within three weeks.

The Naval Brigade will probably accompany them to Hampton.

J. W. KENNETH, of the First Vermont Regiment, died yesterday at the Hospital of typhus fever. His body will be taken home.

Over one hundred sick are now in the Hospital.

Large numbers of "contraband of war" have come in to-day.

The rebels this morning fired two or three shots from the new battery on James River, directly opposite Newport's News.

Among the visitors to Old Point to-day is Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The weather is intensely hot.

TROUBLE BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND COL. ALLEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 28.

Col. ALLEN, of the New-York First Regiment, was arrested for court martial, by order from Gen. BUTLER, this morning.

The arrest causes great excitement here, and adds some force to the suspicions for some time existing as to the loyalty of Gen. BUTLER in circumstances like these.

Col. ALLEN and other officers have arrested a great many armed Secessionists recently, and those guilty of signalizing and conveying intelligence to the rebel forces at Yorktown and other places. These have been released by Gen. BUTLER almost without question.

Yesterday afternoon word came that negroes and white men were gathering in a field of wheat, five miles distant, belonging to Major THOMPSON, of the rebel army, and were going to convey the same to Yorktown for the aid of the rebels. Some of them had the assurance to come to Col. ALLEN, demanding horses previously confiscated from the rebel soldiers to convey the wheat to the army.

Col. ALLEN refused to give up the horses, and sent a squad of soldiers to prevent them from taking the wheat.

Soon afterward the wheat-field took fire, and twenty acres were destroyed this morning.

It being supposed that the wheat-field was burned by Col. ALLEN's order, he received the following note:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 28.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Col. ALLEN, commanding First Regiment New-York Volunteers, is ordered to report himself to me, under arrest, at these quarters forthwith. The command of his regiment will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. DYCKMAN, of his regiment, who will report to me for further orders. Charges and specifications for trial will be furnished Col. ALLEN at the earliest possible moment.

By order of
B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

The affair causes great excitement; and this, added to other recent strange movements of the General, has caused his loyalty to be suspected quite generally here. It is rumored that the officers in the regular service within the Fort are preparing a petition for his removal from this post. The New-York troops are clamorous that a Major-General from their own State should be appointed to their command, and the officers both of regular and volunteer service will decline to act in battle under Gen. BUTLER again.

The censure of the Great Bethel disgrace is believed to belong to him entirely; but public indignation was shrewdly turned by him on the unfortunate Gen. PIERCE.

[The statements of the above dispatch are evidently made by an enemy of Gen. BUTLER, and are consequently unreliable.—ED. TIMES.]

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday, June 27, *via*
BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 29.

All is quiet here to-day. Seven regiments have left this place, and are now in camp a few miles below on the river. This morning a flag of truce came from the Confederates towards the river. Lieut. EDLER, of Major DOUBLEDAY's command, crossed the river to meet the bearers of the flag, who had come with a letter to the Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. It is understood the letter is from Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, of said regiment, who was taken prisoner some days since. The purport of the letter is not known.

Col. LAMON is making good progress in raising his regiment of Virginia Volunteers. He has been much retarded in his movements, however, by the withdrawal of the National forces from the Virginia side.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Friday Night,
via Baltimore, Saturday, June 29.

The body of young WELSH, of York, Pa., was sent home this morning.

Major DOUBLEDAY saw a party of rebel troops clustering around Cage Woods, upon a high hill opposite Williamsport, and threw a twenty-four pound shot at them this afternoon, when they scampered over the crest at more than "double quick" movement.

Orders for the march of the Reserve Guard, consisting of the First Wisconsin, Fourth Connecticut, and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments, were issued this afternoon.

McMULLIN's Independent Rangers were also ordered to march. From the fact that this corps is the special body-guard of General PATTERSON, it is presumed that he too moves his head-quarters southward.

Lieut. ELDER, of Maj. DOUBLEDAY's command, learned from the party who brought in the flag of truce, yesterday, that the Virginians are forced to feed their horses exclusively upon corn. They have no old hay, and acknowledge that not only hay, but provisions of all kinds are very scarce. They said that everything in the Valley of Virginia, was literally exhausted.

It is believed that our troops will cross the Potomac, partly at Williamsport and partly at Sheppard's Ford, nine miles below. Both are excellent fords. If they cross at the latter point, and push rapidly forward, they might succeed in capturing a troop of three hundred Secession Cavalry. All are inspirited at the idea of a forward movement. Their enthusiasm, however, is somewhat chilled by the fear that they may be marched backward ten or fifteen miles, and obliged to halt again for weeks.

Intelligence from Stevenson's Station, where Gen. JOHNSTON's head-quarters now are, states that the force encamped immediately about him at the fullest is 5,000. He has sixteen pieces of artillery; of these six are rifled 12-pounders, two 24-pounders of the old kind, two 12-pound howitzers of the old kind, and six 12-pound howitzers; of these last none are rifled. The troops are well drilled, but not so well equipped as ours. They are under very strict discipline, but seem discontented, and are slovenly in their habits.

Two regiments, one of Alabamians and the other of Mississippians, reached Harper's Ferry this morning, and destroyed the balance of the trestle work of the railroad bridge. They then came over to the Maryland shore, seizing all the boats they could lay their hands on, either breaking them up or taking them over the river. All the Union men of Harper's Ferry were again driven out by them.

ALVEY, the secession leader, arrested here ten days ago, leaves to-morrow for Fort McHenry, *via* Chambersburgh. His trunk is already packed. He is under a guard of the McMullin Rangers. Any attempt at rescue would prove hazardous in the extreme.

It is just learned that McMULLIN's Rangers encamp to-morrow night at Shepardstown, and that some regiments will be thrown forward with them.

The head-quarters of Gen. PATTERSON will be advanced farther southward within a day or two.

Capt. NEWTON, of the Engineers, has visited the Maryland Heights, for the purpose of selecting the point upon which to erect a battery to command Harper's Ferry.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

The Williamsport correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 21:

"About noon, to-day, the town was thrown into ferment by the news that a flag of truce was approaching from the enemy. We went down to the battery, and sure enough, there it was, borne by a gentleman of military persuasion, on horseback, accompanied by five infantry on foot. Capt. DOUBLEDAY sent over Lieuts. HALL and ELDER, with a Sergeant. In a few moments ELDER returned, having a document which proved to be a letter from Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, of the Eighth, who was captured a few days ago, to Col. ELMER, asking for money and clothing.

From the bearer of the letter we learn that the same night BOWMAN and CHASE were taken they were sent to Winchester, where they had a hearing and were sent the next morning to Richmond on their parole of honor, without a guard. The letter received to-day was dated at Richmond on the 24th inst.

To-day some of the Sixteenth's men caught one Secessionist, and shot another. The one caught had a pair of horses and wagon, with a Palmetto flag stuck in one of the bridles. The team was branded with U. S., and turned over to the use of the regiment, while their late indiscreet owner was sent to Gen. CADWALLADER.

It is gratifying to know that once in a while the affairs of this division of the army do assume a shape enabling a party of ordinary intelligence to form an idea of what is going on. It has now become evident that the only object the rebels had in view in making an ostensible defence at Harper's Ferry, was to attract a large body of the Federal army into this region, while their own troops were concentrated at Manassas Gap and before Washington.

By a misunderstanding of his orders, Gen. JOHNSTON, at the Ferry, spoiled the programme not a little by vacating that point some ten days before it was intended he should do. The rebels have now not even a remote idea of making an attack upon Williamsport, but have left some 3,000 or 4,000 troops in the neighborhood of Horse's Run and Martinsburgh to attract our attention, while the main body shall fortify themselves at Winchester. This plan will not, however, be likely to answer, as this column of the army will be most likely crossed over the Potomac between Sheppardstown and the Ferry, and will advance against Winchester at the same time that Gen. McCLELLAND's force from Grafton will be brought forward, and occupy Martinsburgh and all the country now spread over by their scouts down to Winchester.

This movement will most likely be made in a few hours, when the whole force here, with the exception of probably one or two regiments, and DOUBLEDAY's battery, will be sent across the Potomac at the points we have indicated. We do not apprehend any very serious resistance at Winchester, but what is made will be done merely to enable the rebels to gain more time at Manassas and before Washington.

Last night the First Brigade, Col. DARE commanding, marched down to Dawsville, four miles on the Harper's Ferry road. This brigade embraces Col. THOMAS' Bedford Cavalry, the Philadelphia City Troop; the Sixth Regiment, C. I. NAGLE; the Twenty-third Regiment, Lieut.-Col. BIRNEY; and the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. BALLIER."

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF PARSON BROWNLOW—WHAT PIERRE SOULE THINKS.

NASHVILLE, Friday, June 25, 1861.

Parson BROWNLOW and one or two others arrived here on Sunday morning as Commissioners from Eastern Tennessee to the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of demanding that they should have guarantees given them that they will not be molested and not called on to bear any of the expenses of this war. It is supposed they will not get much satisfaction.

SOULE, on his travels the other day, while going from Richmond westward, expressed the opinion that unless the C. S. Army gained a decided victory at once they would all go under.

A. R. T.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

RETURN OF THE STATE OFFICERS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, June 29.

Messrs. MORRISON, State Treasurer, MOSELEY, State Auditor, and HOUSTON, Register of Lands, took the oath of allegiance to-day, and will enter upon the discharge of their duties. Attorney-General NOTT declined to take the oath, and in consequence is held a prisoner at the Capital.

FORMATION OF HOME GUARDS.

BOONEVILLE, Saturday, June 29.

A company of about fifty Home Guards arrived here early this morning from Lafayette County, for the purpose of procuring arms from Gen. LYON, for 600 Home Guards who are organized in that county. These men came in wagons, and carried rifles and shot guns, to protect themselves against the Secessionists.

VERDICT IN THE ST. LOUIS SHOOTING CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 29.

After a session of about ten days, and a thorough examination of a great number of witnesses, the Coroner's jury have rendered the following verdict in regard to the Seventh-street shooting affair:

"That the subjects of the present inquest came to their deaths from gun-shot wounds inflicted by Minié musket balls discharged by certain members of Companies C, E, F, B and I of the Second Regiment United States Reserve Corps, while marching down Seventh-street on the morning of the 17th inst.

The jury further express it as their opinion that said wounds were inflicted without any provocation or discharge of fire arms from citizens then present, and also without any order to fire having been given by the officers of the said companies."

OUR BOONEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP CAMERON, BOONEVILLE,
Sunday, June 23, 1861.

THE STATUS IN MISSOURI.

The army of occupation still lingers unwillingly in Booneville. Engaged for the first few days after the battle in securing thoroughly the fruits of the victory so bravely but cheaply won, Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were then perplexed to determine where the next stand of the enemy was to be made. Gradually accounts came in, which pointed confidently to a rally at Lexington; and a programme was formed for an immediate advance up the river, with a view to an assault upon that point. Before the requisite arrangements, however, could be made, the nature of the advices indicated a change in the plans of the rebels; and it now appears that they are scared at their own temerity in daring to attempt a concentration at Lexington, and have resolved upon a continuation of their retreat to the South. Accordingly, they have abandoned Lexington, and are now in full march towards that delectable land, where the alligators are claimed to have amalgamated with the equine race, the progeny assuming the physical form of humanity. Gov. JACKSON is known to be headed in the same direction, and is presumed to be making that excellent time which has characterized all his reverse movements since he opened the present campaign. In fact, the last hope of "secession" in Missouri is now fixed with despairing tenacity upon BEN McCULLOCH, and his supposed ability to devour at pleasure all the thousands of "Abolition mercenaries" which may cross his avenging path. He remains a star of hope—a very rainbow of promise to the quaking souls of the traitors who have thus far decidedly *not* carried Missouri out of the Union.

Whether JACKSON and Gen. PARSONS will be able to make a conjunction with McCULLOCH, is very uncertain. If Gen. SWEENEY's command, 3,000 strong, which left St. Louis a week ago for Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, succeeds in making a reasonably rapid advance, they will arrive at that point before the rebels possibly can do so. Lexington is further North than this place, and the road from there to Arkansas is long and laborious. But Gen. LYON cannot possibly get away from here for a day or two longer; so that the enemy, in their retreat, will have an advance of three or four days as a more than equivalent for the longer road. Possibly troops from Kansas may come in and harrass their lines and impede the march; if not, I don't think Gen. LYON can catch them till after they reach the southern counties. And whether he does so then, will depend on the ability of Gen. SWEENEY to prevent a conjunction with McCULLOCH; for if no such conjunction can be made, they will disperse rather than again face the National forces.

COL. F. P. BLAIR, JR.

Col. BLAIR left yesterday for Washington. The necessity for his absence now is one to be regretted, for he is confessedly the man of Missouri who has the best local knowledge, the greatest personal prestige, and the most fearless energy to hunt down secession here and strangle it in its strongholds. His departure deprives Gen. LYON of his most sagacious counselor and his most able commander.

I heard yesterday a characteristic anecdote of BLAIR, which I think has never been in print. STIRLING PRICE had a command in the Mexican war, but his only achievement was a sort of roadside skirmish, which, however, his friends seized upon to use to his advantage. While he was Governor of the State, he pardoned out of the Penitentiary an artist incarcerated within it, and was rewarded for his clemency by the production of a battle picture, commemorating the event in his benefactor's history, and making him the central figure of the scene. This picture PRICE had lithographed and sent copies to his friends. An election for United States Senator coming on, PRICE was made a candidate against Col. BENTON, and these lithographs liberally distributed as a means for enhancing his popularity. FRANK BLAIR was a member of the Legislature, and, of course, chafed exceedingly under the attacks made on his chieftain. One day, during a debate, his indignation reached a culminating point, and arising with the fine gravity which marks him during excitement, he made a terrific onslaught on the aspiring Governor, not scrupling to charge him with having pardoned the convict, in full view of the service to be rendered as an equivalent, and concluding with the following epigrammatic invective: "He is worthy the genius of a convict artist, and is a fit subject for a penitentiary print!" The sarcasm was so trenchant and the hit so palpable, that it completely squelched the Anti-Bentonite; and BLAIR and PRICE have never spoken since, till at the memorable interview the other day in St. Louis, where both attended the meeting between Gen. LYON and Gov. JACKSON.

It is entirely safe to say that the cause of Free labor in Missouri owes to the energy, courage and genius of FRANK BLAIR a debt of incalculable magnitude.

MISSOURI LOYAL AT HEART.

I am each day confirmed in my convictions that the mass of the people of Missouri are loyal. The great trouble is in the stupendous ignorance of the masses. When the National troops came in the other day, considerable attention was excited by the appearance of a couple of spruce negroes, who were personal servants of the officers. These fellows, being well dressed, and possessing an air of intelligence, the notion at once took that they were officers of the army; and in a little while the rumor went out through the neighborhood that the "Dutch mercenaries" were commanded by nigger officers. Old Ex Gov. MARMADUKE, who has a son high in command in the army of the rebels, came into Booneville lately, and on stopping at the hotel, inquired breathlessly of the landlord, before getting off his horse, if it was true, after all, that LINCOLN's troops were freeing all the slaves! Many instances have been named to me of young men having been inveigled by the secession leaders into their army, who are really loyal, but who are deceived and infuriated by the cock-and-bull stories told of the "Hessians" and their atrocities. I have met with numbers of the old residents of this vicinity, who are unquestionably loyal in every sense. It is remarkable that a few pot-house politicians and rowdies can so stifle the sense of communities as they do in the Slave States. Booneville is undoubtedly loyal by a heavy majority; has a strong, fearless Union Mayor, elected on that same issue, and sent "unconditional Union" members to the State Convention by an overwhelming vote; yet even here a reign of terror has prevented free speech, and preparations were in progress that would have made it necessary for Union men to leave, or remain in great peril. A large share of this influence is due to the treachery of the State Government. By all the better classes here, the arrival of the National troops was hailed as a blessing, and the ladies of the town are now largely engaged in making up haversacks, and in other ways contributing to their comfort. Yesterday a lady sent Gen. LYON a basket of fine cherries, with her compliments and thanks for the protection of his forces, as, but for their arrival, she would have been compelled to leave on account of her Northern birth. Gen. LYON tells me that after the Camp Jackson affair he was literally deluged with tokens of gratitude from those who regarded his action as the salvation of Missouri from anarchy and ruin.

HOW GOV. JACKSON RETREATS.

If Gov. JACKSON has achieved a reputation for anything, in this rebellion, it is for the more than Fabian caution which marks his movements. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is an arrant coward. I have just learned an incident of his present flight. When he reached the Osage River at Warsaw, on Thursday night, he seized the ferry-boat and commenced at once the transport of his forces across the stream. When all were over but two companies, a man came rushing breathless to him with the news that Gen. LYON was only a mile off with his pursuing army. (Gen. LYON was then in Booneville, 50 miles away!) Without waiting a moment to ascertain the facts, JACKSON, who had already crossed, had the ferry boat scuttled and sunk, and calling to the abandoned companies to look out for themselves, started off at his best speed to escape from the grasp of the terrible LYON! The wretches left behind were equally scared, and those who had horses plunged into the stream and struggled across—seven horses being lost in the attempt.

At Warsaw, JACKSON had from eight to ten hundred men. His course is marked by pillage, like that of a barbarous army in the country of an enemy. Horses and provisions are *pressed* without scruple, and Union men taken prisoners and treated with the greatest indignities. He seized a large number at Florence, and took with him to Warsaw, obliging them to follow his cavalry on foot, and treating them with severities such as he would visit upon his rebellious slaves.

It is somewhat noteworthy that events are now proving the political sagacity of Col. BENTON, in a remarkable degree. His estimate of BUCHANAN, all know; and years ago he spotted CLAIB. JACKSON, and denounced him as a traitor at heart.

It is reported that Col. A. W. DONIPHAN, who refused the appointment of Brigadier in the State Militia, has finally accepted, and is now in command of the rebels. I am disposed to doubt the rumor, but think that it may be JOHN DONIPHAN instead, his nephew. Col. DONIPHAN acquired reputation during the Mexican war, by his overland expedition, and is an officer of considerable merit. He has been regarded as a Union man.

J. M. W.

PROTECTION, NOT DESTRUCTION.

The following correspondence appears in the St. Joseph (Mo.,) *Journal*:

ST. JOSEPH, June 18, 1861.

COL. CURTIS—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned citizens of Missouri, fully aware of the delicate duties enjoined upon you, as the military commander of this post, and feeling a deep solicitude for the preservation of as much peace and quietness among the people in the surrounding country, as the extraordinary circumstances which environ us will allow, and in further view of the arrests already made by you; and that the public mind is greatly excited. Men have left their homes, business of every character is paralyzed and apprehensions entertained that the arrests made by you, in discharge of your military duty, are to be indiscriminate and against those who entertain Southern sentiments, as well as those found in armed organization against the Government of the United States. We, therefore, respectfully ask that you will communicate to us your views upon this subject—hoping and believing that it will have the effect of quieting the public mind, and allow the farmers to return to their homes, and quietly attend to their farms and gather their harvest which is now ripe and suffering for the want of reapers.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,
AUSTIN A. KING, SILAS WOODSON,
J. M. BASSETT, H. M. VORIES,
JAMES CRAIG, R. M. STEWART.

CAMP LYON, NEAR THE CITY OF ST. JOSEPH,
June 21, 1861.

Messrs. Austin A. King, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 18th has been received, and I embrace the very first leisure moment to reply thereto. In regard to my mission here, I have to say that I am sent here by my Government and your Government to support and sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of our common Government, the United States of America. Extraordinary efforts have been made to induce our people to embark in a foolish and wicked assault on the Government and laws that protect them. Men are enrolled, mustered, and in arms against their own country, and therefore against the peace of society, and my orders and purpose are to suppress these unnatural belligerents by military force. So far from disturbing peaceable, law-abiding citizens, it is my desire to protect and shield them from insult, anarchy and oppression. But those who are in arms, or aiding, directing and encouraging "secession" and civil war, I regard as enemies of our country, and they will be pursued with all calamities of civilized warfare.

It is difficult to distinguish between those who enrolled under former laws with no view of rebellion and those who are recently enrolled with the avowed purpose of coöperating with secession armies, but I will of course endeavor to guard the innocent men when found associated with rebels, if they promptly take the oath of allegiance, and immediately and publicly withdraw from such associations. While it is my painful duty to carry forward the aims and emblems of National power against persons we have before regarded as citizens and friends, I will rejoice to see them surrender their arms, return to their allegiance, and unite with us in sustaining a flag that our fathers unfurled, our country maintains, and the world continues to respect and honor.

I hope we of this generation may be equal to the occasion, and transmit the blessings of liberty to succeeding generations.

Uniting with you in sympathy with those who innocently suffer from the accidents and havoc of war, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Colonel Com'ng.

ANOTHER SURPRISE OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

It was on the evening of the 18th inst., when an order was received by the different companies constituting the command of regular troops in camp at Kansas City, under command of W. E. PRINCE, First Infantry, U. S. A., to provide themselves with one day's rations, and hold themselves in readiness to march within an hour. The three mounted companies, C and D of the First Cavalry and Company C of the Second Dragoons, had orders to leave their horses and sabres behind, and, only armed with carbines and revolvers, act as infantry on the scout, which order was a very wise one, as the ground of action afterwards proved to be altogether unadapted to the use of mounted troops.

Such was the anxiety of the troops to get off, it being evident that something was afoot that would change the monotony of camp life to one of excitement and amusement, that in ten minutes after the above order was received, every man was ready for the march.

The troops, under command of Capt. PRINCE, marched in silence along the four-mile lane leading to Liberty, and when within half a mile of that place, and the rebel flag was espied floating from a high flagstaff, a scene ensued which I am at a loss how to describe. The infantry leading the column under Capt. PRINCE, their gallant commander, immediately charged bayonets, and taking their charming gait, (double quick,) went shouting up the street, closely followed by the cavalry, in an order which cannot be surpassed by any other corps. Company C, First Cavalry, coming next, and espying a large herd of noble-looking horses around a barn close by, immediately crossed the fences and fields between and surrounded and captured them. The company of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

What shall we say of the mystic MICHELET, now? RUDD & CARLTON, his faithful interpreters, give us *The Sea*, another dreamy book, abounding with facts and fancies—the latter predominating, of course. Our singular author approaches the sea with reverence and awe, yet subsequently he disports himself in the waters in such a manner as to induce the belief that in their wondrous depths is his most familiar home. He believes in sirens, and has a profound faith in the existence of mermen. He fishes pearls from the coral caves, and wreathes them about the brow of beauty with the most sensuous suggestions. The Oriental ladies of "high degree," he tells us, more delicate and tasteful than our vulgar rich, shun the diamond, allowing their soft skin to be touched only by the pearl. "In truth," says MICHELET, "the brilliancy of the diamond is not in accordance with the light of love. A necklace and bracelets of fine pearls are the harmonious and true decorations for woman; instead of diverting the glance of the lover, they move him, make tenderness more tender—say to him—no noise; let us love!" Thus we infer that the pearls are sensible and prudent as well as amorous. He traces an analogy between the pearl and the silken tunic, which the Odalisque wears close to her person, and loves so much that she will not part with it until it is worn and torn beyond all possibility of repair; believing it as she does to be a talisman, an infallible love charm. To a neat Northern lover, a garment worn that length of time, and without washing, would prove a source of repulsion rather than of attraction, we fancy;—commend us rather to the bosomed pearl, equally treasurable for associations, but less absorptive than silk or linen.

With the whale, however, our author does not display so close an acquaintance as might have been expected from his evident intimacy with other denizens of the deep. He does not estimate Leviathan rightly. And the contempt he evinces for this monarch of the main does not at all arise from familiarity—we set it down to the account of a total non-acquaintance. According to his theory, the whale is a gigantic blunder,—a Great Eastern, so far as practical results are concerned, but without that vessel's symmetry of build and admirable adaptation of machinery. It would do M. MICHELET great good, so far as the correction of an erroneous estimate goes, to go on a whaling voyage. If he could see the Sum of Fishes when he is engaged in the pastime known among whale wisemen as "fan tailing," flirting his flukes in the air as gracefully as a lady flirts her fan, and yet with a strength that no cables could bind, a resistless sweep that would crush the ribs of a stout ship as easily as a Dutchman breaks the bones of a herring, M. MICHELET might wake to what a clergyman would call "a realizing sense" of the mistake he has committed in writing Leviathan down as an amiable Daniel Lambert of a cetaceous and exaggerated type. In regard to the stupidity of the great fish, were M. MICHELET pulling an oar in a boat which was so unfortunate as to "gully" or alarm the whale on which it was assassin like creeping, when Leviathan blew his misty defiance high in air, and started off like a huge installment of unctuous lightning "dead to windward," then M. MICHELET would conclude that his fat friend knew very well that head seas were difficult things for sailors to pull against. Finally, our self-ordained Doctor of Cetology sums up and dismisses his vast subject thus: "This vast mamiferous giant is an incomplete creature, the first poetic offspring of creative power, which first contemplates the sublime and then reverts to the possible and the durable. It was made without respect to the general proportions of this globe, without respect to the imperative law of weight." Before, in drawing the veil which shrouds the holy mysteries of sub marine nuptials and aqueous bridal chambers, M. MICHELET was simply indecent; in the preceding declarations he becomes positively impious; and so we leave him.

Several weeks since, under the title of "A Remarkable French Book," we alluded to a recent work by Count DE GASPARIN, and presented extracts from it at length. A translation of the book has since been published by SCRIBNER, with the original title, *Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève*, preserved as we then Englished it—*The Uprising of a Great People*. It is unnecessary to allude further to a work to which we have already devoted so much space. It is one of the heartiest expressions of good will and earnest sympathy which has yet come to us from over the water. An Englishman could not have written such a book; if ever so much disposed to do justice to his American cousins, national prejudice would have prevented an honest completion of his work. We should have had growls, grumbles, and guffaws without end.

The reader will find it almost impossible to believe that *Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève* was written previous to the great uprising; nevertheless it indisputably was. The Count DE GASPARIN seems to combine the gift of prophecy with his other talents; so accurately has he foreshadowed what has already taken place, that we incline to trust his predictions to the end, and rest happy in the assurance of a great good and a settled peace to blossom from the heart of our present national difficulties.

The translation is not so good as it might be, owing, perhaps, to the limited time allotted for the performance of the work, but it is sufficiently faithful for all practical purposes. No reader will think that the TIMES erred in previously characterizing it "A remarkable French Book."

In spite of the enforced dullness of the publishing trade, the volumes of the beautiful edition of COOPER'S works, inaugurated by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., and continued by JAMES G. GREGORY, come regularly from the Press. *The Heidenmaur*, a novel not generally regarded as "one of Cooper's best," is the last issue. The paper is as fine, however, the type as clear, and the binding as beautiful, as any other volume of the series. Two engravings preface the text, and under each is written, "F. O. C. DARLEY, *fecit*." It is needless to say that they are good.

The Prince's Visit, by DE CORDOVA, will suggest itself to many ears as the familiar title of a popular lecture, delivered by a most humorous and pleasant gentleman. The public have already passed upon the merits of the poem, and if the crowds who nightly thronged to listen to it may be taken as an indication, the verdict has been a favorable one. Undoubtedly, there are many in the land who were prevented, by want of time—or, perchance, want of money—from going to the great cities where DE CORDOVA has made himself manifest, and hearing the details of the Prince's visit, orally told. They will thank the author for the publication of his lecture in book form. The typographic part of the work is done by B. FRODSHAM, and is most creditable throughout.

The *Eclectic* for July is before the people. Its contents are as varied as usual, and give as fair a representation of the spirit and essence of the foreign periodicals from which it is compiled. Mr. BIDWELL has shown a right estimation of the tendency of the popular mind at present in fishing a paper from COLBURN'S *New Monthly* on rifled ordnance. A criticism from the *Westminster Review* of MOTLEY'S *History of the United Netherlands* is both cordial and appreciative. In addition to these we have selections from the *Dublin Magazine*, *Fraser's*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, the *British Quarterly*, *Chambers' Journal* and other pamphlet powers.

Our artists are lending themselves to the patriotic cause, and dedicating their services to the country with most amazing liberality. Publishers, too, seem not quite unaware of the texture and nature of the publications they must launch if they would have them float safely and profitably on the popular current. Thus JAMES G. GREGORY now issues *The Star-Spangled Banner*, printed on the rarest of paper, and illustrated by DARLEY, of whose pencil Mr. GREGORY seems to have secured a monopoly. It is a timely and tasteful reproduction of our national anthem—what need, by the way, of getting our poets at work to invent another?

A very useful work is inaugurated by D. F. HAASIS—*The Union Army*. Mr. HAASIS intends to make it a record and complete list of the names of the volunteer soldiers who go forth to fight the battles of their country. The first number contains the names of all the members of the Seventy-ninth, Eighth, Fourteenth and Eleventh New-York Regiments. The numbers are to be issued weekly. The profit arising from the sale of the work—so says the prospectus—will be devoted to the benefit of the soldiers of the loyal States taking part in the present war. Whatever disposition may be made of the money, the idea of this Army Directory is essentially a good one, and commends itself as worthy of support.

The Rebellion Record; a Diary of American Events, has reached a third monthly issue—a fact we are happy to recognize as a proof of pecuniary success. There must be a very general wish to preserve the story of this great epoch in the National life; but to do so without the aid of a publication like the present, it would be necessary to preserve a file of a daily paper—a chronicle far too voluminous and inconvenient for popular use. Mr. FRANK MOORE, the editor of the *Record*, digests in its pages all there is of value or interest in the journals of the country; a summary of events, carefully verified, documents, correspondence, narratives, anecdotes and incidents, with specimens of current poetry, and other fugitive matters, so that his labors furnish us at once with an abstract and an index of the American Press. We cannot speak too highly of the industry and sound judgment the work displays. It is published by PUTNAM.

Art Items.

OUR BANNER IN THE SKY.—The poet has told us that the stars of our national banner

> "—— have lit the welkin dome,
> And all its hues were born in heaven."

While many swelling hearts have borne witness to the poetry of the thought, we venture to assert that few have recognized its truth. Mr. CHURCH has made the practical presentation of the verse fully evident in an ingenious and pleasing "study" of Morning Clouds, which has been most faithfully reproduced by GOUPIL & CO. A field of blue, gemmed with the "lingering stars of early dawn," and combined with the crimson bars of sun-lit clouds, while a giant pine stands boldly forth as the staff of the cloud-bunting, gives the most practical of earth gazers an idea of what the poet meant by "that banner in the sky," which "many an eye has danced to see."

MINIATURES ON IVORY.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of art-lovers to the studio of Miss M. L. WAGNER, No. 131 Ninth-avenue. The miniatures on ivory which this lady achieves are a wonder of art as well as a presentation of the features of the "subject." While so many have friends going to the war who perhaps may not return, the peculiar talents of Miss WAGNER should not be suffered to rest unemployed. For, at a very trifling expense, it is possible to preserve a friend on ivory, as a "fly in amber."

Cotton Culture in Africa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, 27th of this month, there is an article on your fourth page, concerning "Cotton," and the means of increasing its supply from the West Coast of Africa.

The judiciousness and practicableness of your suggestions are evident: namely, that black emigrants from this country might be profitably employed in the cultivation of cotton farms, and in the elevation of the heathen by the systematic labor which would grow out of such a scheme of industry and trade; and that they could aid, both directly and indirectly, towards the great ends which Christian philanthropy is now aiming at, that is, the destruction of the Slave-trade and Slavery, on the one hand, and the civilization and salvation of Africa, on the other.

Valuable, however, as are these suggestions, there is one most important point your article fails to dwell upon; and that is, that West Africa is *now* capable of supplying the civilized world with an immense amount of Cotton, if only the civilized world would employ the needed appliances and the proper stimulus which are fitted to this end.

The case is this:

1. Cotton superior to *all others* but (and only inferior to) Carolina Sea Island cotton, is indigenous to, and is grown all over West Africa.

2. The cotton which is grown in West Africa is used by the native African tribes themselves, who weave it into substantial cloths, which are thrown over their persons, or made into a garment much resembling a shift.

3. But beside the *home use* of these cotton fabrics, a large number are annually exported from West Africa to Brazil. The negroes and descendants of negroes who have been stolen from Africa, and enslaved in Brazil, still retain the customs of their fatherland; and hence there is an annual demand for these cloths on the part of this slave population. What is the extent of this trade between the two countries I have no data on which to form a correct opinion. I have, nevertheless, a few facts which indicate somewhat the capacity of a section of West Africa for production of cotton.

From a report of the late (English) Consul CAMPBELL, of Lagos, West Africa, I find that in the year 1857 there were shipped from the single port of Lagos 200,000 country cloths, manufactured by the interior natives.

What may be the whole number exported from the entire West Coast I could not pretend to estimate. But I may state the fact that a similar trade, though inferior in amount, is carried on between the natives back of the Republic of Liberia and the merchants of Monrovia. I cannot state the number of cloths brought for trade by the Mandingoes to these merchants. I have myself seen individual traders with seven and eight 1,000 cloths in their stores, which they have purchased from the natives. One neighbor of mine, on one occasion, had 1,500 in his store; and thus at the port of Monrovia several thousands of cotton cloths are annually sold to traders and masters of vessels.

These facts serve to show that the native African population of West Africa are already capable of supplying raw Cotton of a good quality and in considerable amounts to the market. And the inference is equally distinct, viz: that this supply, under the stimulus of demand, trade and exchange, may be swelled to almost any amount.

HOW SHALL THIS STIMULUS BE APPLIED?

Several years' residence in West Africa, coupled with extensive observation, have served to satisfy me that the ordinary practices of African barter, applied specially and earnestly to this article, will bring about, in a very brief period, an immense trade in raw cotton between coast traders and the interior nations even 200 miles back from the seaboard. And, as facts are more demonstrative than theories, I will mention here an occurrence that came under my own observation in the year 1856. I was then residing on the St. Paul's River, Messurada Co., Liberia. A neighbor of mine notified the Mandingo and other native chiefs, who traded with him, that he would buy all the raw cotton they would bring him; and he bade them to carry the news into the country with them. In a few weeks carriers from the immediate neighborhood commenced bringing in bags of cotton. Soon the traders of the interior, especially the Mandingoes, began to bring in large quantities. In a very brief period my neighbor had filled all his boxes, casks and barrels, and at length one whole storeroom was packed with it; and if he had continued the purchase of the larger lots, which were constantly coming from the natives, I feel assured that he could have devoted himself to the cotton trade exclusively as a source of wealth. But my acquaintance was a general trader, and his cotton lying dead and unproductive in his house, the trade in it interfered with his immediate gains, and especially with a sugar plantation which he was then opening. And soon he declined purchasing any more cotton.

Now, Sir, if parties can be found in this country who will furnish a goodly quantity of trade goods, suited to the native taste, and send competent skillful, enterprising agents to Liberia, say 25 or 30 miles up the St. Paul's River, and confine them exclusively to the purchase of raw cotton, a large and lucrative trade can thus be opened with the native Africans themselves; and it can be done *at once*. Other agents might be sent to the Mendi Country, where the American Missionary Association have stations, whose missionaries have recently written to this country, in forming their Society that the raw material grows in their neighborhood in abundance.

The advantages of such a procedure are these:

It obviates the necessity of *experiment*, which would be involved in a scheme of sending emigrants for this specific purpose.

2. It has the advantage, namely, that it will furnish an *immediate result* with respect to the end aimed at.

3. *This* scheme is marked with a simplicity—that is, with respect to the pecuniary liabilities connected with it—in the point, that is, of the application of capital. Instead of the large expenditures for emigrants, both for farming utensils and their personal comfort and support, all that would be needed would be plain, substantial cotton-gins for cleaning.

I abstain purposely from a mention of the philanthropic and civilizing effects which would flow from a scheme of this kind to the population of Africa, deeming it best to view it here chiefly in its business aspects.

I will add but one further remark; that is, that colored men of probity and business capacity can easily be found fitted to such a noble work as this, both in Liberia and the Northern States of this country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALEX. CRUMMELL,
A Citizen of the Republic of Liberia.
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1861.

RESOURCES OF THE BAHAMAS.

Nassau and its Trade—Commercial Progress—Exports and Imports—Education—The System of Wrecking, and its Demoralizing Influences—Agricultural and Other Resources.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASSAU, N. P., May, 1861.

When I first landed at Nassau, several months ago, I was surprised to find in it so many indications of prosperity. I had previously entertained the crudest notions of the place, and I should not have been disappointed if the Bahamian Capital had proved to be a ragged fishing village. The sight of a fine harbor, full of vessels, cleared away at once all misconception. There was an activity among the laborers on the piers and a hum of busy life that one rarely sees or hears in the West Indies. Nassau, itself, is a perfect model of cleanliness. Its police and municipal arrangements are admirable. Though the Bahamas are included in those British Colonies which are supposed to have been ruined by emancipation, they never were so prosperous as they are now; and they would be much more prosperous, if it were not for the pursuit and practice of *wrecking*. Knowing Nassau as the capital of an Island containing less than 10,000 inhabitants, I was surprised to find, on Bay-street, half a mile of stores, each one, to judge by appearances, doing a thriving business. But when I was told of the flourishing condition of other Islands besides New-Providence, I ceased to be surprised. Nassau is the capital, not of New-Providence only, but of several hundred other Islands. About twenty of them are inhabited, and their united population, according to the census of 1861, reaches nearly 40,000 souls. These Islands cover about three million acres of land. An interchange of their produce is constantly going on, and Nassau is the mart or rendezvous for the whole colony—not merely the central point of an insignificant Island, but the capital of an important dependency of the British Crown. As soon as inter-insular steam communication is established, Nassau will rise still higher in importance and influence. The measure has been before the Colonial Legislature for some years past, but owing to a narrow-minded and obstinate opposition, it has only lately received any practical encouragement. There are many people in the Islands, of large, patriotic and liberal ideas, but the characteristics of their dabblers in politics are ignorance and bigotry, and that in a greater degree than we are wont to meet with in most Pedlingtonian places.

Before the abolition of Slavery, the Bahamas exported considerable quantities of cotton. I believe the annual production averaged, at one time, 5,000 bales; but, owing to the ravages of a particular bug or insect, by which whole crops, for several successive seasons, were destroyed, the cultivation of the plant was abandoned. I have been unable to obtain reliable statistics of Bahamian commerce before the period of emancipation, but there is no reason to doubt the universally received impression that it never approached, under Slavery, the relative prosperity of the present day. I use the word *relative*, because I do not believe that a prosperity based on wrecking, any more than a prosperity based on Slavery, can be regarded as absolute or even likely to be permanent. But, comparing things present with things past, it must be noted that though cotton was formerly a large item of Bahamian trade, the exports then were not as valuable, taking them in the aggregate, as they are now. The following figures exhibit the improvement during late years:

	1850.	1854.	1859.
Value of Bahamian imports	$145,228	$633,576	$1,133,196
Value of Bahamian exports	260,347	333,609	681,100

It is worthy of remark that the import and export trade of the Bahamas with the United States is equal in value to $720,000 per annum—about four times its value before emancipation. The trade with Hayti and Cuba is also considerable. It costs the very large sum of $168,000 per annum to govern the Colony, to pay for its civil, ecclesiastical and judicial departments, and taxation is proportionably heavy. A liberal provision is made for public instruction, and an excellent Board of Education has been established. In 1859, there were 2,179 pupils on the books, and an average attendance of 1,172 scholars in the public schools in the Colony.

Though the commerce of the Bahamas prospers under a free system of labor, and the Colony is, probably, more valuable now than it ever was as a slave dependency of the British Crown, I do not think that the Islands offer a fair argument in favor of the success of emancipation. It is true that popular instruction is now very general—that schools have multiplied, and that new sources of industry have been opened; but, on the other hand, the community, as a body, is demoralized by the system of wrecking that prevails, and a spirit more akin to gambling than legitimate trade marks and controls the enterprises of Bahamian merchants. I have been astonished at the mean, narrow-minded, and grossly ignorant views occasionally expressed by merchants of standing in Nassau on matters of public policy—men whose society is coveted and whose hospitality knows no limit; and I attribute so singular an anomaly to the peculiar influences to which they are subjected. It is nonsense to say that the Bahama wrecking system is under the complete control of the law. The law certainly does what it can to save appearances. Unable to crush a practice that gives occupation to half the population of the Colony, it has succeeded in drawing a line of demarkation between wrecking and piracy. But the line sometimes exists only on the statute book. It is a fact, too notorious too need proof, that American vessels are sent to the Bahamas for the specific purpose of being wrecked. It is the simplest thing in the world to run them on a sand-bank, and the connivance or assistance of wreckers is easily obtained. Wrecking throughout the Bahamas is the true offspring of piracy. About 150 years ago the Islands were a celebrated rendezvous for pirates. They overlooked, as it were, the narrow channel that divided them from the Florida peninsula—that highway of travel between Europe and the Spanish Main—and vessels, freighted with the treasures of Mexico and Hispaniola, fell an easy prey to the freebooters. When piracy was stopped by sheer force, wrecking naturally took its place; but though it is conducted in strict accordance with the law of the Colony, I think that no one who has watched its influence on the people will doubt its demoralizing tendency. There is more drunkenness and debauchery in Nassau than in any West Indian city that I ever visited; and it is claimed that the presence of 400 troops, besides a large police force, is necessary to keep a population of less than 10,000 in order. No attempt is made to cultivate the Island. In the negro villages, near Nassau, there are very few indications of even a partial civilization. They are situated in the most barren localities that it is possible to find on the Island. The huts are crowded together—they look dilapidated and filthy—and the inhabitants make no efforts whatever to raise food for domestic use. The people are as smart and intelligent as any negroes in the world, but they are disposed to be insolent to whites, and are strongly imbued with the prejudices of caste. There are few Bahamian negroes who do not manage to appear even expensively dressed on Sundays—an evidence that wrecking, if it be a demoralizing, is, at least, a lucrative employment.

I don't think it can be doubted that wrecking is dangerous to the prosperity of the Colony and injurious to the people engaged in it. They go away on uncertain, hazardous, and exciting expeditions; they lead a life of indolence; they realize what is to them a large amount of money, by some sudden *coup*, and then they return to squander their gains in Nassau. Temptations to commit crime, with a very remote possibility of detection, are constantly thrown in their way, and their incomes are derived from the ruin and misfortunes of other people. Further than this, I believe that the wrecking business must have a demoralizing effect, not only on those immediately engaged in it, but upon a community which directly encourages and profits by it. The man who expects to realize $10,000 by the wreck of a cargo of coffee, cannot pray in his heart that the disaster may be diverted; the man who is making his fortune or his living out of these public losses, cannot help longing for their advent. The sense of high honor, that keen instinct which distinguishes the slightest departure from the path of rigid morality, is blunted by such an occupation. By such an occupation, the loftiest ambition is soon converted into a degraded craving after wealth, the standard of human excellence and of public morality sinks in men's minds, and even religion is so far tainted that ministers of the Gospel are heard to pray for wreckers as those "engaged in the labor of love." It is said that, in Abaco, Divine service was interrupted one Sunday morning, by the report of a wreck, and as the congregation were hurrying out, the preacher, divesting himself of his robe, shouted after them to wait, in order that there might be "a fair start!"

The system of general education that exists now throughout the Bahamas may afford a salutary check to the evil influences of wrecking, and may turn the minds of the rising generation to the contemplation of a wiser and more wholesome avocation. Wreckers will always be needed, but the business ought to be entirely in the hands of Government. For vessels in distress, assistance should be ever on hand, and a fair remuneration being fixed for services rendered, a handsome revenue would thus accrue to the colony, without those demoralizing influences that the present voluntary system engenders. Make wrecking a regular service, in which there would be regular work to perform and regular pay to receive, and the men now engaged in it would soon turn to the more genial and the more rightful occupation of tilling the soil. There are large resources to be developed in the Bahamas. New-Providence is probably the most barren of the whole group; but in New-Providence there are many acres, now in wilderness, suitable for pasturage and for the growth of sugar-cane, fruit and vegetables. Many islands, as for example, Inagua, Rum Cay, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Harbor Island, Abaco and Eleuthera, are very fertile, and possess every agricultural advantage. They have water and wood in abundance, and they yield plenty of valuable ship timber. The facilities for raising cattle on some of these islands cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world. Then the salt resources of the Bahamas are very great. They are still imperfectly developed, owing to want of labor and the want of properly constructed ponds and other necessary improvements. I do not believe that the sugar-cane is raised in the Bahamas for manufacturing purposes, but it will grow on any of the islands to perfection. So will cotton. Sponging, especially on the great Bahama bank, promises to be an important branch of colonial industry. It is ascertained that nearly every variety of sponge, and all of excellent qualities, may be found here. The Bahama turtle has no superior in the world, and there is enough among the islands to supply all Europe and America. For the shells found here there is a large European demand; some 60,000 conches were exported last year. The superiority of Bahama fruit, especially that of the pines and oranges, is well known. Thirty thousand dozen of the former were sent to Great Britain in 1859. The shores of these islands abound in fish of great variety and of acknowledged excellence. When to such resources as these we add a climate unrivalled for its splendor and salubrity—suited both to the African and the European—we may well regret that the allurements of wrecking should have drawn people away from legitimate industry, and should have been the means of making a colony, with so many advantages, an insignificant and profitless dependency.

Bahamians who are really interested in the future prosperity of their Islands would do well to prepare the way for the abolition of the present system of wrecking. Its evil influences are becoming more marked and more widely extended every day, and if it be not crushed, it will eat up all the life and industry of the Colony. As long as wrecking is a more profitable employment than agriculture, it is folly to suppose that people will abandon it except under legal prohibition. The enactment of new laws on the subject is an imperious necessity; while, as a matter of colonial policy, the wisdom of offering the most liberal inducements to immigration and settlement is too well established to need any further demonstration.

W. G. S.

Rockland Female Institute.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—PATRIOTIC POEMS, SONGS AND ADDRESSES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NYACK, on the Hudson, Friday, June 28, 1861.

The Commencement Exercises of the Rockland Female Institute took place on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. On Wednesday evening J. P. FITCH, Esq., delivered an address before the Charlotte Bronte Society, which was an admirably conceived production. WILLIAM WIRT SIKES read a poem entitled "The Great Heart's Awakening," describing the slumbering condition of the "great heart" of the American nation while traitors were plotting, and the energy with which it roused itself when startled by the cannon at Fort Sumter. The poem was listened to with fixed attention, and warmly applauded at the end.

The musical exercises were not prominent on Wednesday evening, but were excellent. Specially worthy of notice was the ballad which followed Mr. SIKES' poem, sung by Mrs. WAVER the teacher of vocal music. The song is entitled "Our Laddie's Dead Jem," and was written by Miss L. BOOTH HENDRIKSEN, also a teacher here. Its title is said to have been uttered by one of ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves, after the death of that hero, and the song breathes a plaintive sadness and a spirit of determination to avenge his death. Prof. OTTO JACOBSEN, the head of the Musical Department of this Institute, has set the words to a most tender and touching melody, which will add much to his reputation as a composer. The piece is published by WM. HALL & SON.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, after various musical exercises and the reading of creditable essays by the graduating class, Hon. MOSES T. LEONARD delivered an able and genial address to the graduating class, which was repeatedly greeted with applause. The following young ladies then received diplomas at the hands of the Principals: Misses O. M. Caskey, Julia F. Archer, Kate M. Martin, Mary T. Lord, Esther L. Broughton, Mary E. Mansfield, Margaret M. Burd. Each of the Principals made brief remarks to the class, which brought tears to many eyes. Original farewell hymns were then sung by the members of the Institute and by the graduates.

The musical "reception" on Wednesday was a brilliant affair, and was very well attended. The programme of the evening was made up of a collection of vocal and instrumental gems.

A happy episode of the *soirée* was the presentation of a fine American flag to the principals, by the young ladies, through Prof. JACOBSEN. It was rolled up against the ceiling over the stage, concealed in the folds of drapery with which the walls were adorned, and unfurled suddenly by means of an ingenious arrangement of cords. The effect, as the banner swept down to the floor, was thrilling. The response of the Messrs. MANSFIELD was eloquent and grateful.

G.

THE LOSS OF THE CANADIAN.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Names of the Passengers and of those Known to be Lost.

The Agent of the Associated Press at St Johns, N. F., has transmitted some details of the loss of the Montreal Ocean Steamship *Canadian*, not before published. We give the following:

"The steamship *Canadian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool on Saturday the 1st of June, and arrived off Point Amour, the west end of the Straits of Bell Isle, at 8 P. M. on Monday, the 3d, where considerable ice was met, and the ship hove to for the night. At daylight, next morning, she proceeded through the Straits, passing numerous icebergs and quantities of field ice, the wind blowing nearly a gale from the south with rain, but the weather was sufficiently clear to see four or five miles. At 8:30 A. M. she was abreast Belle Isle.

At 10, came up with heavy field-ice, when the engines were stopped at 1:15—the ship's head was turned back into the Straits to wait for clear weather. Engines set on slow—half speed—making from four to five knots an hour. At 11:35, in passing a piece of sunken ice, the ship struck the end of it with her port bow and immediately began to fill. Her course was at once directed towards Cape Bauld, the nearest land in sight then bearing S. W. about eight miles distant, and the engines set on full speed. The boats were immediately got ready, and filled with people ready for lowering.

About noon four ships were seen laying to under the land. Signals of distress were hoisted and guns fired. At 12¾ P. M. the ship was observed to be fast going down and all hopes of saving her abandoned, the engines were stopped, and as soon as she lost headway the boats were lowered into the water, but unfortunately No. 8 capsized under the quarter, and all that were in her perished. By this time the ships in the distance saw the condition of the steamer and were fast approaching.

In about five minutes after the boats had sheared off, the ship went down bow first with a heavy plunge, leaving some twelve or fifteen persons floating on the water, five of whom were afterwards picked up by the boats. In a short time, the ships that were running down upon the boats arrived to their assistance, and took on board, and on the same evening landed at Quirpon, Newfoundland, the whole number saved, one hundred and eighty one souls.

All speak in the highest terms of the commander, Capt. GRAHAM. Every care that human forethought could suggest was taken previous to the accident; and to his coolness and good judgment, after the collision, may mainly be attributed the saving of so great a number of his passengers and crew.

That so many were lost was owing in a very great measure to the upsetting of No 8 boat, and to the fact that several steerage passengers remaining too long below endeavoring to save their effects, the ladders got washed away by the water, and they were unable to get on deck.

The following is the purser's list of passengers and crew, with the names of those known to be lost:

Mr. Rathbone, Rev. H. Gleason, Miss Plow, Mr. McCall, Mrs. McCall and child, Mrs Campbell, Capt. Bedford of brig *Commoner*, Mrs Noble and child, Mr. Ardah and wife, Miss Ardah, Miss Holt, J. W. Manew, Mrs. Dr. Deasley, J Brandon, Mr and Mrs. Gilmour, two children and servant, J. Gordon, A. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. McFie, Miss McFie, R. Young, J Young, R. W. Dean, H. Brady, A. McLoy, W. Thompson, A. R. Harrison, S. R. Scott, S. Gill, F. Berriman, M. McMenami and child, Mr. Samuel Mack, Mr. Dick, Mr. Fife, W. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, W. Patterson, E. Patterson, W. Patrick and daughter, Wm. Bugleholе, W. Lowry, W. Montgomery, W. Atkinson, A. Mustard, H. Falluon, Isabella Galloway, Alice Hamilton, D. Dunlop, J. Smith, E. Morse, W. Gilies, J Coats, wife and child, Jane Tweel, Esther Dole, Jane Jamieson, C. Trague, Mrs. Winfield, Catharine McCann, Eliza Graham, Priscilla Cheshire, Catharine Basewell, Geo. Resmie, T. Ashley, T. Williams, Ebenezer Bakewell and boy, D. Roe, J. Carry, D. Carry, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Isabella Webster, D. Dewar, Miss Bird, R. Wallace, J. E. Fogarty, John Cleghorn, Mrs. Creser, W. Bainbridge, Mr. Norris, J. M. Zacore.

The following are the names of the ship's company known to be lost:

J. Panton, mail officer; Mr. Davis, second officer; R. Ewart, J. Francis; C. Templeton, seaman; T. Proven, J. Fogarty, firemen; J. Arbuckle, J. McMillan, cooks; A. Finney, steward.

Among the lost was a Danish captain, (WICKMAN,) who, during the trying half hour, between the ship's striking and her sinking, displayed the greatest coolness, and was instrumental in saving many women and children by finding places for them in the boats. Just as the ship was sinking he was seen to jump off into the sea, but was caught by a rope and drawn down and perished.

Mr. PANTON, the mail-officer, had his seat in the doctor's boat, but he gave it up to the maid-servant of Mr. GILMOUR of New-Orleans. He also went down with the ship.

The Milwaukee Riots.

A MOB MARCHES THROUGH THE STREETS, AND SACKS MITCHELL'S AND THE STATE BANKS—INEFFICIENCY OF THE MILITARY.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, June 25.

Our city was yesterday the scene of a most dastardly violation of law and order, which proceeded entirely from the unhappy currency question.

The action of the city banks in discrediting nine of the State banks, on Saturday, is already publicly known and understood.

A number of German citizens, of the Second and Ninth Wards, who do not have a clear idea of any of the recent banking movements, and who only stop to feel themselves aggrieved, were called together, and by the efforts of a few unprincipled and ignorant ringleaders, who used every method to deepen their hatred towards the moneyed-institutions, by allusions to the attempt of the "aristocracy" to swindle them, succeeded in kindling this domestic trouble.

It is a noteworthy fact that the instigators and ringleaders of this mob are, without exception, men of no responsibility, and, in reality, the smallest losers of any class of the community.

The Germans were temporarily organized into something like a meeting, and this morning forming a procession of about three hundred or more of laboring men, that was augmented at every street, they marched down to the Second Ward Bank, preceded by a band.

On arriving at the Second Ward Bank, the crowd drew up, and something like a formal demand was made that the discredited money should be made good. The gentlemen in the Bank assured the crowd that such should be done or something equivalent, and the mob then crossed the river and marched down East Water street—now a long and surging mass of men, and followed on either side by a much denser crowd.

They proceeded straight to MITCHELL'S Bank, on the corner of East Water and Michigan streets, and surrounding that institution, commenced to shout and yell and curse in a terrific medley. Mayor BROWN attempted to address them, but in the wild excitement which seemed to sway the mass, and the deafening noises that were emitted, such an attempt was folly.

In vain Mr. MITCHELL, with uncovered head, appealed to them to hear him a moment; the infuriated rabble pushed up the steps, impelled by those behind. As the excitement grew, this position was no longer tenable, and the gentlemen were forced to retire, especially as the men in the rear and middle commenced to fling stones and billets of wood at the panes of glass and doorway.

At this time the excitement throughout East Water-street was intense. The rumor spread everywhere like wildfire that a mob was tearing down the banks, and dense crowds of people came flocking down the streets, covered the roofs of the neighboring houses and choked up the avenues of egress in all directions.

At first a few small stones were flung at the plate-glass windows, and as the large panes were shivered a deafening cheer would go up from all parts of the crowd. But this kind of sport, of course, only whetted the appetite of the law breakers, and presently a huge stone would crash through the sash and inner blinds, and then the paving stones in the street were torn up and leveled at the building with desperation.

From this time the work of destruction went on undisturbed. The crowd broke in the doors and wrenched off the shutters, tore out the sashes, and smashed with indiscriminate fury every article of furniture in the Banking-room, throwing the fragments into Michigan-street, where they were again subjected to the destroying process by those not engaged in the bombardment.

All the blanks, checks, memorandums and books that could be found, were torn and flung to the winds; even the stove and the handsome desks, clocks and counters were riddled, smashed and thrown into the street, where they were piled up and set on fire.

Mr. LARKIN, one of the clerks in the Bank, in attempting to escape from the building, was beaten about the head and face in a shameful manner.

After completing the destruction at MITCHELL'S Bank, the mob turned its attention to the State Bank on the opposite corner. Stones were flung at the windows and doors, and an entrance effected in the same way.

During the whole of the proceedings so far, his Honor the Mayor, and Chief of Police, BECK, were constantly in the midst of the crowd, using all their individual power, both moral and physical, to stop the outrage, with but little effect. As the attack commenced on the State Bank (about 11 o'clock,) the Montgomery Guard appeared with their muskets, coming down Michigan-street. This created a diversion for a moment, and the crowd immediately swarmed up Michigan-street and closed about the soldiers, hooting and screaming in a demoniac manner.

As the company marched down towards East Water-street, with bayonets charged, stones and sticks were flung after them. JAMES DUKE, Jr, private, was struck on the head with a large paving stone. RICHARD HANRAHAN was also struck by a rock and severely wounded. Lieut. NICHOLS was struck with a rock, which disabled his sword arm.

The company reached East Water-street, where they halted, the crowd pressing close upon them. They soon after turned and marched back to Main-street, the crowd following.

This movement had no other effect than to drive away the mob from the State Bank to the Newhall House, and to show the aimless vindictiveness of the mob, when opposite the Newhall House they commenced to stone that, breaking in several of the ground glass windows in the billiard-room and saloon. As we have said, this was merely a diversion; the crowd returned to the State Bank and the vicinity of East Water-street and having torn out the furniture and fixtures of the Bank and the banking-office of Mr. MARTIN, below, they piled them up under the marble structure and set fire to them.

The proceedings had now reached a pitch at which the law and order citizens, who seemed to have been struck dumb with astonishment and indignation, began to rally. Up to this time every one seemed to think it would be nothing more than an outpouring of wrath on the window panes, and an explosion of bad English at the bankers, but when the fire began to blaze forth under the very wall of the State Bank a sudden reaction took place. Citizens of every class, merchants, lawyers, clerks and mechanics, offered their services to the Mayor, who at once commenced to swear in special policemen.

The fire-bells were rung and two engines appeared on the ground, simultaneously with the Milwaukee Zouaves, Capt. HIBBARD. Hose was run out, but taken up almost as quickly by the mob, and it was not until the Zouaves had effectually broken and pushed back the crowd, that a stream of water was got on the huge bonfire of bank papers and furniture that was blazing under the State Bank.

Some fifty special policemen were sworn in, and assisted the regular force in clearing the street in the immediate vicinity of the banks. Gen. KING and about a hundred of the most responsible and respectable of our citizens immediately set to work to arrest the ringleaders, and in less than an hour thirty three of the most conspicuous in the disturbance were locked up.

The Zouaves were detailed in squads on the principal corners, and word was immediately telegraphed to Racine and Madison, by Gen. KING, for four companies.

It was fortunate for the city that the Zouaves remained with us; to their promptitude and drill, more than aught else, were the authorities indebted for efficient aid in dispersing the rioters and quelling the riot. They came upon the ground with their guns double-loaded, and the Mayor marched with them, having ordered them not to fire until he gave the word.

Over forty of the rioters have been arrested up to the time of going to press.

An attempt to rescue the prisoners in the jail was apprehended, and a squad of Zouaves were detailed to guard that place. The two 6 pounders of the Artillery Company were placed so as to command the approaches to the banks.

A meeting of the Germans was called for last night, at a saloon on Winnebago-street, in the Ninth Ward, (the same place where the first outbreak had inception;) and messengers were dispatched to excite the farmers and get them to come in and assist at a second row. At the time this is written, however, the city is quiet and there are no signs of disturbance.

From Venezuela.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

PORTO CABELLO, Monday, June 10, 1861.

In consequence of a revolutionary movement that took place in the province of Aragua, at the head of which was the military chief (JEFE DE OPERACIONES) of this province, and which proclaimed "peace," "union," and "Gen. PAEZ forever," the President of the Republic being abandoned by general opinion, and finding himself alone, and not relying even on the garrison of Caracas, that was partisan of PAEZ, resigned his dignity, and this resignation being admitted by Congress, Dr. PEDRO GUAL, the Vice-President, came in the exercise of the Executive power, and formed his Ministry with Dr. ANGEL QUINTERO in Home, Gen. SOUBLETTE in the War, CARLOS ELIZONDO for the Finances, and leaving the Foreign Office at the charge of the under Secretary, RAFAEL SEIJAS. Dr. GUAL also appointed immediately Gen. JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; and having accepted this appointment, Gen. PAEZ left Caracas, with the Archbishop and some other very respectable persons, and being accompanied by 1,000 of very good troops, directed himself to La Victoria, capital of the Province of Aragua, where the troops at the service of the Government that had revolted were, together with a great many Federal troops, which supported that movement. In this number were the *facciosos* of JOSE MARIA GARCIA, ANTONIO BELLO and MARTIN GOMEZ, known already, perhaps, as the important Federal chiefs in Aragua and Caracas.

Gen. PAEZ was very well received in La Victoria, and all the Federal chiefs mentioned, and some others of less importance, submitted themselves to Gen. PAEZ and the Constitutional Government. All the clauses of the transaction were not known to the public, but between those known, one allowed the Federal troops the facilities of returning to their first positions, while the Government accepted and ratified the whole, being in the meanwhile waged by the Government. Notwithstanding RAMON PEREZ, who was one of the Federal chiefs that came into the transaction, COTOTIO, PADRON, and some other second-rate chiefs, met together again proclaiming "Federation," and fought with constitutional troops, under the orders of JORGE MICHELENA in Santa Cruz, where they were all defeated. Thence they took positions in Cura, and Gen. PAEZ himself, with all his troops went to attack them, and he succeeded so well that two chiefs, FRESCO and FLORES made their submission, with the troops at their command and RAMON PEREZ went out with very few men. JOSE MARIA GARCIA, at the head of the troops that he had put under the obedience of Gen. PAEZ, distinguished himself very much in the attack of Cura, and was highly praised by the General for his conduct. This was the last military news at our leaving Puerto Cabello. Some people entertained the fear that the other Federal chiefs (BELLO and GOMEZ) were in communication with RAMON PEREZ, and traitors to the Constitution. Respecting Congress, he has issued a decree authorizing the Executive power to do everything that will promote the pacification of the Republic, and giving him, for this object the facilities granted Congress by the Constitution. The Executive was also authorized to borrow $8,000,000.

Toronto in a Flutter.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED IN THE CANADAS.

On June 24 H. R. H. Prince ALFRED arrived at Toronto. The *Leader* gives the following account of his reception:

"As the *Kingston* approached the wharf, the form of his Royal Highness, clad in a light suit of tweed, was easily distinguished standing on the forward deck, beside the Governor General, and surrounded by the members of his suite, together with several ladies. Loud cheers went up from the mass of people, in acknowledgment of which his Royal Highness gracefully raised his hat. At this moment some enthusiastic individual, who, armed with a bugle, had concealed himself on an adjoining wharf, struck up 'God Save the Queen' in agonizing style. The Governor General, fearing probably that a band of music and a procession lay in ambush, looked exceedingly astonished; but the player's wind soon gave out, and the notes were drowned in the deafening cheers of the assemblage. The vessel being laid alongside the wharf, the royal party descended to the main cabin and passed along the gangway to the wharf. Here they were met by Hon. J. C. MORRISON and Lieut.-Col IRVINE, who alone had managed to make a way through the crowd in time for the arrival of the steamer. No, not alone; for we forgot a couple of militia officers, who could not let this opportunity escape of displaying their loyalty—and their uniform—and had, therefore, valiantly fought a passage to the gangway, and stood with military stiffness to salute royalty as it passed. The Prince stepped ashore, and followed by the remainder of the party, walked with a firm and manly step to the head of the wharf, where the carriages were in waiting. It was then 8¾ o'clock, and almost dusk, but the crowd—numbering several thousands—had an excellent opportunity of viewing him. He is not quite so tall, but stouter and more robust than the Prince of Wales; his features, however, bear a close resemblance, and he wore the same modest air which charmed all who approached the heir apparent."

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS UPON AN ICEBERG.—The English screw steam frigate *Mersey*, Capt. H. CALDWELL, has reached Halifax. When approaching the Banks of Newfoundland, Capt. C. fell in with some icebergs and thought it would be interesting to experiment on them with rifled cannon. Accordingly, an Armstrong shell was fired at a small iceberg about 150 feet high, from a distance of four miles and a half. Such was the effect, that a block of ice judged to be of about 100 tons fell from the summit. This large weight, falling from the top of the berg, removed the centre of gravity, which caused the whole fabric to roll over and rock to and *fro*. It was considered a most satisfactory test of the vast range and destructiveness of these missiles. Further trials were made, with other projectiles supplied to the navy, as solid, hollow shot, percussion and shrapnell and time fuse shell, molten iron shell &c.—all tending to exhibit one feature in modern warfare at sea, viz., the extreme probability of every vessel being in flames soon after she is engaged.—*Boston Traveller, June 28.*

THE WAY THEY ELECT A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN CANADA.—At Montreal West, a few days since THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, (not unknown in this City,) was proposed as a fit and proper person to represent the Western Division of the City of Montreal in the new Parliament. A gentleman named OGILVIE had the temerity to nominate THOS. RYAN, Esq., in opposition, whereupon Mr. OGILVIE was politely, and without the shortest notice, pitched over the hustings, had his clothes pretty well torn, and got sundry small kicks and bruises until he took refuge in a cab, in which he drove off the ground. The show of hands was in favor Mr. MCGEE, and, as there was no one who dared to demand a poll in behalf of Mr. RYAN, Mr. MCGEE was declared elected.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

POSITION OF THE UNION MEN—JEFFERSON CITY FORTIFIED—GOV. JACKSON'S WHEREABOUTS—MISSOURI A BATTLE-GROUND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

If there has been any doubt lingering in the minds of the people of other States, that the Union men of Missouri possessed the courage, the patriotism, or the spirit of self-sacrifice, necessary to settle decisively the question of Missouri's loyalty to the Union, that doubt must be speedily removed. No better evidence of this need be adduced than the general acquiescence in active war movements since the treasonable proclamation of the fugitive Governor. Previous to that time, there was a large class of Union men, whose loyalty could not be questioned, who deprecated active military measures throughout the State. They believed, in all sincerity, that life and property might be saved; the financial credit of the State saved, and the State saved from all the nameless horrors of civil war, by the exercise of judicious forbearance. But the last act of treachery the ate Governor was able to inflict, has convinced them of their error; and they are now heard clamoring for a vigorous prosecution of the war throughout the State, at whatever sacrifice, as the only means left for the speedy restoration of tranquility.

Jefferson City is now being fortified by the United States troops, and the most active measures are in progress to meet rebellion and invasion with a decisive blow.

The last heard from the Governor he was at Warsaw, moving South, with about five hundred men, and impressing men and horses into his service as he went. JACKSON is now making an effort to concentrate all the rebel forces on the Arkansas line, and uniting them with the band under BEN MCCULLOCH, to attempt to return to the Capital. It is also rumored—and the report comes from good authority—that Tennessee is prepared to throw a considerable force into Missouri, through Arkansas, when the time for action arrives. It is well known that Tennessee has recruited largely from Missouri; and these recruits have been drawn with the understanding that they were to return to Missouri with the Tennessee forces. Whether this is done depends much upon the action of the Government; for if aid is given to the Union men of Tennessee, the Secessionists will have enough to do to take care of themselves without attempting to settle the political affairs of Missouri.

But Tennessee and Arkansas are, on grounds of self-preservation, anxious to make Missouri a battle ground, and they will afford aid to the Secessionists to that extent, and no more. They look upon Missouri as a bulwark against the North, and endeavor to transfer the scene of operations from their soil to hers. JACKSON has been their dupe, and the general verdict is—served them right.

It is not attempted to prove out that Missouri has a struggle before her; but that the Union men are equal to the task, and ready for the sacrifice, no candid observer can doubt.

St. Louis is very quiet now; almost an ominous silence reigns in her streets, so lately full of bustle and activity. This, all understand, is the result of war. The only road to peace is through blood, and the prevailing feeling is that the march should be made as soon as possible.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR left this city for Washington yesterday. He is fresh from the war, having just arrived from the recent scenes of battle. BLAIR is emphatically the hero of the war in Missouri; even his worst enemies accord him courage and decision of character, and many who were his enemies are now his friends; he has decidedly conquered their prejudices. Missouri and the Union owes much to FRANK BLAIR for his recent energetic and patriotic action; he is, in fact, the head and director of the whole military movements in this State, and his political influence has been used to place military men in the field who would be under his control, and supply his deficiency of knowledge of active military operations.

Some feeling is created in military circles by the attempt to restore point office s of the army who have resigned on account of the insurrection; and this feeling is not without just grounds. The Government might as well receive back BEAUREGARD and LEE and JOHNSTON, and scores of others of their rank and their treachery, as to receive back second lieutenants and others of higher rank, but unknown to the masses of the people. The motive for resignation was the same; they have proved themselves enemies of their country in time of trial, and they are the last that should now be chosen for her defenders. The first case of this kind, I believe, is that of Col. EMORY, late of the First Cavalry. And if Congress acquiesces in the steps already taken for his restoration, they will inflict a grievous wrong upon the officers of the Army who hold no fellowship with traitors. The attempt to restore EMORY is but the entering-wedge to restore others, who, like him, have been disappointed in obtaining their elevation in the rebel army, and who, like him, deserve a halter much more than they deserve a commission.

Such is the feeling in Missouri in regard to the restoration of traitors; and such, I trust, is the feeling everywhere. INDEX.

INTERESTING FROM CHICAGO.

OUR GERMAN REGIMENTS IN AND FROM THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

When I saw Col. SHUTNER's regiment of sturdy Teutons march into Camp Defiance on Wednesday last, the 19th inst., my conscience smote me for having oftimes in these latter years looked and talked askance upon universal suffrage. "What!" said I, "not allow these fine fellows to vote, who respond like piano-forte hammers to the first appeal of their adopted fatherland, and who bring such a soldierly tramp, such thews and shoulders, and such massive and compressed lower jaws into the field?" The truth was, that they were the first corps I had seen in the North who looked like *business*, and as it did, if not fighting, had been one of the games of their youth, laid aside with regret and resumed with satisfaction. In the early days of California, I had seen shiploads of willing hearts, but feeble limbs and delicate, rush up to mines and fortifications, beneath which there was no powder and behind which there were no murderous Southrons, and "wilt" in a few days or weeks from self-reliant Aladdins to store clerks, salesmen, cooks, and bakers enchanted, after the first disappointment was over, or after the impossible requisitions of the pick or the pan had brought hopes to a natural death to be still able to earn the right of a few crusts from the rich man's table—and who was the rich man? The stout porter of the store they had left—the joiner who had put up its shelves, or the cartman whose dray left its door with his evening load. Such were the fortunate adventurers of 1849 and such will be, next to the regular soldiers, the successful warriors of 1861.

It was in this mood that I left Cairo with regenerated faith in the extension of the franchise. I had existed there comfortably for four days, and perceived nothing of "that foul and putrid stench," which, according to that lively sheet the Columbus (Ky.) *Crescent*, "arises from it in such pestilential fumes that the buzzards drop dead in flying over it, and are greedily devoured by the hungry Irish and German hirelings, under the impression that the Heavens had showered prairie hens upon their encampment." Bravo! thought I, adopted fellow-citizens; if happiness and valor—and ABERNETHY was right in saying that he was the happiest man who did not know that he had a stomach—then you are fit to cope with the bravest of the brave. Nay, I have seen cases of dyspepsia in Dixie's Land.

An Arab once pursued another in an asymptotic flight. His own steed had an escutcheon of sixteen quarters from the *haras* of Mecca, and when he discovered that his chase, like the "phantom bark," in MOORE's ballad, "came never the nigher," he shouted (fearing that he was lured on by a spectral horseman) "O, Sheik, hath thy mare ever done a day's work?" "No, Sheik, nor did she but once cross a plowed field." "Chief of the Desert, if her hoofs have touched plowed ground I shall surely overtake thee!" If so slight an advantage was to prevail in the desert, who shall deny that of stomachs capable of digesting buzzard with relish over the weaker gastric juices of their more fastidious adversaries?

It needs some slight acquaintance with the records of its heyday to appreciate the historic memories of the *Rue Quincampoix*, but those of the Illinois Central Railroad are recorded in the tablets of the New-York Stock Exchange, and the running commentaries of those scholiasts of the money articles. It certainly is no mythus, but a substantial road, of great rolling stock capacity, running through garden lands and skirted by farms, cottages, villages and towns, all bearing the stamp of unmistakable prosperity. There is New-England orderliness in the quiet manners of the population on the roadside. There is no shouting for news, no screaming for a fight, and but for the presence of one or two volunteers on furlough, who are kindly but not crazily greeted at the stations, it would be difficult to imagine that a war that may prove unparalleled in the world's annals, is impending on the border, a few miles south.

When we reach Chicago—superior in her beauty and grandeur to what Cincinnati was in 1845, when I last traversed this section of country—we are struck by the business movement of the streets and stores, and especially by the absence of a single uniform whilst in every city and village of the South civilians were rare exceptions to the volunteer soldiery. We have been here two days without hearing the beat of a drum or seeing a volunteer. There is no crowd of Ajaxes in the hotels or on corners discussing news from the seat of war, and the good people seem resolved to mind their own business and leave the soldier to attend to his. There is no apathy—for, when you mention the war, you are earnestly told that the victory of the North is a foregone conclusion, and that after losing the first army of 250,000 men it can be replaced in the field without serious detriment to Northern power. But there is not a symptom of misgiving as to the result.

When, however, I heard of the Milwaukee riot, in which our Teutonic fellow citizens performed so successfully upon the brick-bats, stones, bludgeons, and all the Union instruments of insurrection, my enthusiasm about the franchise got a chill, and almost relapsed into the old misgiving, and I almost believed in a mitigated form of the buzzard story. These troubles indicate, at all events, that a Government sufficiently compressive for the halcyon days of a nation, a State or a city, needs to possess more than latent powers for times of emergency; and yet there is something farcical, now that the missiles have ceased flying, in the origin of this *pronunciamiento*. On the morning of the 24th a few malcontents paraded the streets with a banner of about two by four feet, on which was painted the "strange device," in German:

"The Banks will redeem all currency in gold at 9 this morning."

It is not strange that so alluring an announcement should have enticed gentlemen from the lager bier saloons, masons from their unfinished walls, the carpenter from his bench and the mechanic from his lathe. Many gentlemen from the environs of Posen and Cracow shut up their shops and joined the crowd, which soon swelled to more than 2,000 men. A self-constituted Committee of ten detached themselves from the mass for conference with the bankers. The procession was to have remained in the square, but as there was no one to restrain their impatience and curiosity, they soon followed their ambassadors. The first bank visited was MITCHELL's, where they got little satisfaction. At this stage 50 resolute policemen could have dispelled the mob and the lookers-on, who nearly equaled them in numbers.

But while the party was held in MITCHELL's Banking-house, the citizens of Bavaria, who stood nearest to the window, was, by a rush of outsiders, unintentionally jammed so hard against the glass as to shiver it. That crash was the unforeseen signal for a shower of brickbats, and this accidental *voie de fait* was in reality the inauguration of the riot. Order, if not peace, is now restored, and a few days will mend the bruises arising from the adoption of that fallacy in banking by the State of Wisconsin, that the indebtedness of a State is a proper evidence or basis of circulating value.

I see you have got some Whitworth guns. They require to be handled by experts to be of any service in war, more particularly as the high rate of velocity of the ball has hitherto baffled all the inventors' efforts to make a shell which they shall deliver without its bursting.

There is great bitterness here at the intimations of a peaceful compromise between Washington and Richmond. There is also a great desire that the ensuing session shall be extra-short as well as efficient. War was never waged successfully but has often been trammeled almost to abortion, by a "multitude of counselors." The people of Illinois trust that Congress will adjourn after voting the necessary supplies and measures, including an *ex post facto* ratification of what has been done informally since the 4th of March, and that they will give Gen. SCOTT full powers. MIRABEAU.

NEWS FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA.,
CAMP MCDOWELL, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

As it has been some time since you last heard from us directly, I pen these few lines so that you may not plead ignorant as to the doings or whereabouts of the old "Eighth" Washington Greys.

You are probably already aware that we have been for the last month stationed on the Heights, (Gen. MCDOWELL's Head-quarters) and have had a fine opportunity to perfect the Regiment in drill, notwithstanding the heavy guard and picket duty performed.

Since our arrival here, the regiment has been extensively visited by all the officials at Washington, and from whom we have received very many flattering compliments as to their general appearance, discipline and the neatness and cleanliness of their encampment. We have been reviewed by the President and Secretary of War CAMERON, and everything with the "Eighth" is flourishing, with the exception of one or two little drawbacks, which can be easily remedied. Our Artillery corps, Capt. VARIAN, (late the Washington Grey Troop) has been with us at this station until last Thursday, when they were ordered to advance and take a position at Falls Church Village, where they are now stationed with their six field pieces, occupying a position in the centre of the advance Guard. Consequently, if an engagement takes place, there is a strong probability of their being brought into action, and if so, depend upon it they will gallantly distinguish themselves. Their colors are now further advanced towards the enemy than that of any other body of troops now in Virginia.

The Engineer Corps of this regiment has been constantly engaged for the last two weeks in surveying the roads, and have worked within less than two miles of the enemies' picket; their work will be finished in a few days, and their maps completed.

From present appearances this calm cannot last much longer. The storm must follow, and that at a very early date, unless something unforeseen occurs. One good skirmish may be the means of bringing into action the whole of the forces on both sides, at a time when least expected.

Since the regiment discharged its band at Annapolis, the Drum Corps under Drum-Major MAY have made rapid strides towards perfection in their musical duties, and the celebrated drummers of the New York Fifth Regiment must look sharp to their laurels. All the Regiment, with few exceptions, are enjoying good health and are in excellent spirits. I will endeavor to write again as soon as some change takes place, or something occurs outside of the monotonous duties of camp life. If it was not for Dame Rumor, we would assuredly die of *ennui*.

Yours truly, T. R. T.,
Eighth Regiment W. G., N. Y. S. T.

"OUR RECENT BRILLIANT VICTORY."

That is the style under which the Raleigh *Standard* discusses the affair at Great Bethel. It comments on it thus:

"The letter of Col. HILL, announcing his recent brilliant victory over the enemy, was received in the Convention on Wednesday, with every demonstration of joy. On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Convention unanimously returned its thanks to the Governor for the information communicated of this glorious result, and assured him of its wish to unite with him in such testimonials to Col. HILL and the gallant officers and men under his command, as may be thought appropriate, and worthy of the State and of them.

Connected with this victory, we cannot refrain from alluding to some incidents suggested by the participation of some of the companies in this conflict. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was formed in 1789, under the Administration of WASHINGTON, and it was but fit that it should bear a prominent part in achieving the first decisive triumph on Virginia soil, defending the grave of WASHINGTON, who, when in life, it was organized to protect from the assaults of Citizen GENET, of France. The Lafayette Light Infantry, of the same town, was organized a few years ago, to perpetuate the memory of LAFAYETTE; and it was but fit that it "should flesh its maiden sword" and achieve its first triumph at Yorktown, the field on which the noble LAFAYETTE earned his brightest laurels and highest military renown. Yorktown—the scene of the surrender of CORNWALLIS to WASHINGTON—is made more memorable by this first victory in this war, achieved mainly by North Carolina troops.

Mecklenburgh, too, whose citizens raised the first cry of independence in 1775, was represented by the Hornet's Nest Rifles and the Charlotte Greys. MCDOWELL, the lineal descendant of one of the heroes of King's Mountain, led the Buncombe Rifles; AVERY, the grand son of the first Attorney General of the State, led the Burke Rifles; ASHE, who inherits a Revolutionary name, led the Orange Light Infantry; and the gallant BRIDGERS, leading the Edgecombe Braves, had in his ranks an OWEN, whose paternal and maternal grandfathers, PORTERFIELD and OWEN, did such signal service on the battle fields of North and South Carolina in the Old Revolution. We regret that we lack the necessary information to continue these allusions, but, from the Colonel to the private, they all bore themselves like heroes. Honor to them now and hereafter! The old State is proud of them all; and she will look to see the other regiments emulate the conduct of the glorious *First*, commanded by Col. HILL."

A VIRGINIAN WHO IS NOT A TRAITOR.

RESPONSE OF LIEUT. MAYO, U. S. N., TO THE PROCLAMATION OF GOV. LETCHER.

U. S. SHIP ST. MARY'S, Mare Island, Cal.

To John Letcher, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I have this day seen for the first time an ordinance of "the Convention" issued—"the injunction of secrecy being removed"—in form of a proclamation by order of the Governor, by GEO W. MUMFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth. One section of this ordinance reads thus:

"And that he (the Governor) shall immediately invite all efficient and worthy Virginians, and residents of Virginia in the Army and Navy of the United States, to retire therefrom and to enter the service of Virginia, assigning to them such rank as will not reverse the relative rank held by them in the United States service, and will be at least equivalent thereto."

JOHN LETCHER, for the sake of the American character, I deplore that the "injunction of secrecy" was removed. I was slow to believe that any body of Virginians, met in solemn Convention, could have deliberately authorized you, the Governor, to "invite" all efficient and worthy Virginians, and residents of Virginia in the Army and Navy of the United States, to betray their trust, to turn their hand, their efficiency and their worth against the flag which has given them all they have and all they are worth. I can hardly believe that any body of the select men of the Old Dominion could "invite" any man through their Governor, whether an "efficient or worthy Virginian" or even the bugbear of a Yankee "resident of Virginia," to become an honorable deserter. Even with the tangible evidence before me, I am in doubt as to the identity of the ordinance.

I feel assured, Sir, that the fifty-odd loyal and true men—reduced by some "secret" political hocus-pocus to a baker's dozen—who voted against secession did their best to save the State from this execrable abuse of its people. Western Virginia, certainly, does not lend itself to such "invitations." If I remember aright, Sir, the leading State Rights men of Virginia declared at the time of the Hartford Convention, that the secession of a State from the Federal Union was treason. How can leading State Rights men from Virginia now "invite" the military officers of that same Federal Union to commit the sin which then was so damnable? What system of morals works the change?

JOHN LETCHER, I am not a politician, though I am a Virginian by birth. I am no Southerner, nor Northerner, nor Western man. I am a citizen of the United States. It requires no political acumen to discover that "The Convention" whose orders you obey by publishing its own precept "for the benefit of the public," perpetrated a gross fraud upon the people of Virginia and a grosser outrage upon the people and Government of the United States. Your Convention has precipitated the State into hostility against the Government, and has insulted the people. It has however, as an offset, shown the hand of those who now, unhappily, direct the State.

JOHN LETCHER, I am not your mercenary, nor the mercenary of "The Convention." My primary and only allegiance is due and rendered to the United States. The United States has cared for me for many years, and its flag is endeared to me by too many associations to be lightly abandoned and turned against in this hour of its direst peril, particularly upon the promises to pay of an exhausted Treasury and the promises of "rank" from a State whose militia, by her own showing and invitation, is commanded by a foreigner who is a traitor to that Government to which the *people* of Virginia are faithful despite the unholy and unpatriotic action of "The Convention."

If, Sir, I *were* to forsake the Stars and Stripes in this dread hour and join your banner, what assurance would you have that I would not betray you? Surely not that of honor, not that of patriotism.

JOHN LETCHER, Governor of Virginia, I scornfully reject the infamous proposal of "The Convention," made "public" by you, its organ. It is cut from the same "secret" piece, dyed in the wool, as the perfidy of Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy yard. I decline to yield myself upon the invitation of "The Convention," a disgraceful subordinate to JEFF. DAVIS, and unworthy and inefficient Virginian that I am, not all the wealth, biped and landed; not all the honors which the Old Dominion can create, will ever seduce me from a full and unreserved devotion to the Stars and Stripes.

You, Sir, might have restored peace to your country, but you would not. W. K. MAYO,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

A LOYAL TENNESSEEAN.

The following is the conclusion of the able, patriotic, and eloquent letter addressed by the Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON to the people of Tennessee, on the eve of the late so called election in that State:

Now, with these cumulative and accumulated evidences before you, do you not see that a grave error has been committed by those who, in moments of wild excitement, and without careful examination, have charged that the object of the President is to subjugate the South? In the face of Heaven, of this country, and of the whole world, the President has repeatedly declared the contrary. Who are we to believe? Are we to take the wild ravings of fanatical and abolition journals, which have been published broadcast over the State as the evidence of the President's intentions, or are we to look to his official proceedings and his own solemn acts and declaration? In an awful crisis like this, involving our own destiny and the fate of our children's children, it is a great crime against God and man to suppress the truth and delude the people into an unjust rebellion against a Government they have loved. The idea of subjugation is contrary to all Mr. LINCOLN's avowed purposes and acts. If States make war upon the Government, they can expect nothing but war in return. If they let the Government alone, they need not fear any molestation. Why, then, should Tennessee complicate our national difficulties?

Notwithstanding the hue and cry of subjugation which has aroused a portion of the people of Tennessee to madness, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th instant, boasts that "we have taken a great many Federal forts and hundreds of thousands of arms without opposition, and captured Fort Sumter after the Administration had been engaged more than a month in measures to relieve it. *No seceded State is invaded*, although LINCOLN, his Cabinet, and the whole North have been trying to do so for more than two months. * * * * To preserve appearances, they will no doubt make an occasional John Brown raid and shoot a few negroes, pigs and poultry; but they have no more idea, and no more ability to invade the South than to invade England." This is from a secession paper.

What, then, becomes of the argument which has been used to infuriate the people of Tennessee? If no invasion of Tennessee is intended, why should Tennessee rush madly into a conflict which concerns her not? Why not stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Kentucky, and, instead of becoming a party, become a mediator in this most unnatural strife. Abolitionists have acted very wickedly—the Cotton States have done wrong—but they are all our brethren, and the noble part for Tennessee to act is to stop, if possible, the further effusion of blood between them.

But it is said this is a war between the North and the South, and we are compelled to take sides. I do not so regard it. It is a war between the Government of the United States and rebellious citizens who have committed treason against that Government. Neither is it a war between LINCOLN and the South. It is a war between the Constitution and those who have violated it; a war between law and no law—between order and anarchy—between freedom and despotism—between right and wrong. It is a war in which the odds are fearfully against us; but this should have no weight, were justice on our side. It is a war the end of which no man can foresee. Thus far the South has bragged and boasted, and bantered. The sluggish North has been at last aroused, and difficulties and dangers beset us on every hand. In the depreciation of property, the enhanced prices of goods, increased taxation, lawless violence, the threats against free speech and a free Press, a military array in every civil District, a wild, reckless, and unprincipled legislation, we can scarcely see the beginning of the end. "The end is not yet."

Freemen of Tennessee! you are allowed to vote on the 8th of June, it is yet in your power to arrest the despotism of "King Harris," and retrieve the blunders of a misguided Legislature. It is yet in your power to prevent a war in our midst; to save the lives of our citizens; to preserve our cities, towns, and villages, and to secure the blessings which Heaven has promised to the peacemaker. It may be yet in your power to rescue the Union itself, and to preserve the Stars and Stripes as a priceless legacy to posterity. If a fair election is held, and Tennessee is voted out of the Union, it behooves us all to act together to avoid a civil war among ourselves. If the election is carried by force or fraud, then let every friend of the Union throughout the State cry, "Every man to his tents, O Israel!" Should that dreadful alternative be forced upon you,

"Snatch from the ashes of your sires
The embers of their former fires,
And he, who in the strife expires,
Will add to theirs a name of fear,
That tyranny will quake to hear."

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

JONESBOROUGH, TENN., May 27, 1861.

TENNESSEE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HARRIS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1861.

Since your adjournment on the 9th of the last month, the people of Tennessee, acting in their sovereign capacity, and in the exercise of an inalienable right, have in the most solemn and deliberate manner, dissolved their connection with the Government of the United States, and by the adoption of the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, have made Tennessee a member of that Government.

I pause in the midst of the arduous duties which devolve upon me to congratulate you and the country upon the near approach to unanimity, and the readiness with which the brave and patriotic people of our proud Commonwealth have severed their connection with a Government endeared to them by so many recollections, and to which they have been so long attached, but which had been subverted by gross usurpations, and converted into an engine of oppression destructive of their rights, liberties and equality, and which, in the mere wantonness of its boasted power, demands that these inalienable attributes of freemen shall be promptly, nay, basely, surrendered or maintained at the point of the bayonet.

Those who have read and comprehended the patriotic devotion of our people to the eternal principles of justice, equality and right—their native love of independence, and their chivalrous deeds in defence of those principles, as shown by the whole history of the State—could not have doubted as to the position that Tennessee would occupy upon the presentation of such an issue.

While it is to me a source of regret that entire unanimity was not attained at the ballot-box, in the decision of the vitally important and exciting questions referred to, I have entire confidence that now, the deliberate and impartial judgment of the overwhelming majority of the people of the State having been recorded, the whole people, forgetting these differences of opinion, however earnestly and honestly entertained, will stand together as one man in maintaining the rights, honor, and dignity of Tennessee, and in preserving the domestic tranquility of the community. The time for crimination and recrimination has passed. Threatened by a common enemy; imperilled by a common danger; bound together by ties which cannot be severed, we are identical in interest; we must be so in action.

The State of Tennessee, coöperating with her sister States of the South, has been compelled to take up arms in defence of rights she could not surrender. To this war, thus forced upon us there can be but two sides. I cannot believe that there is any portion of our people who will espouse the cause of the enemies of Tennessee, or be indifferent spectators of the contest.

Impartial history will attest that no free people, jealous of their rights have been more observant of their constitutional duties or more loyal to the Government. Exacting no peculiar privileges for themselves, they have at all times been ready to maintain the rights of others. In times of common peril they have stood firm, and contributed their full proportion of talent, both to the cabinet and the field; and now that we have exhausted the last remedy—have made the last appeal to the reason and justice of those who would oppress us—and have been driven to the necessity of taking our rights into our own hands, and defying the power that assails them—there certainly can not be any part of our people who will not spurn the usurper and tyrant, and resist him to the last extremity.

In the midst of the gloom and privations necessarily incidental to a state of war, let us console ourselves with the reflection that we occupy the same relations to posterity that our fathers of the first revolution occupied to us.

They enjoyed the glorious privilege of establishing the great principle which secured to us civil and religious liberty and political equality.

While it is our privilege and solemn duty to maintain and transmit to posterity the same great principle unimpaired.

The spirit and determination manifested by the people of the whole South to maintain this principle against the tyranny of usurpation, gives the highest and most cheering assurance that America will still be the abiding-place of self-government and free institutions, and proves the truth of the long disputed theory of our fathers, that a brave and enlightened people, educated in the doctrine of individual and State equality, are capable, and of right ought to govern themselves. In the midst of Federal revolution perfect order has been preserved in our State Governments; in the moment of dissolving our former Federal fabric, another, new, and of perfect and enduring proportions is reared, leaving us at no time without the full benefit of government or the security of laws.

The new relations which we have assumed, in becoming a part of the provisional Government of the Confederate States, imposes the necessity of some additional legislation. I therefore cheerfully submit to your consideration all questions pertaining to our Federal relations for such legislation as may be necessary to us as a part of that Government.

There has been for many years a statute in the State defining the crime of treason, and prescribing the punishment.

I respectfully recommend that you amend that law to the extent of striking out the words "United States" where they occur, and insert in lieu of them Confederate States.

Under the provision of the act of 1852, the principal and interest of the internal improvement bonds of the State are made payable in the City of New York.

It will be impossible to pay the interest accruing, at that point, during the continuance of the war.

I recommend that you so amend the law referred to, as to require the payment at the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, or at Charleston or New-Orleans, of all sums which may become due from the State to the people of all Governments which are on terms of peace and friendship with us, who are and were previous to the commencement of the war *bona fide* owners of our bonds, and that you adopt such policy towards the owners and holders of our bonds, who are citizens of States at war with us, as is recognized and justified by the law of nations, regulating their intercourse as belligerents.

The ordeal through which the country is now passing necessarily prostrates the trade and commerce of the country, and deranges the currency to a greater or less extent. Such legislation as will tend to secure a uniform currency throughout the Confederate States is of the highest importance. I therefore submit the question to your consideration for such action as, in your opinion, the general welfare demands.

By the — section of the act of the 6th May, 1861, it is made the duty of the Governor to issue bonds of the State for the purpose of raising a fund with which to defray the expenses of the provisional army of the State. In view of the scarcity of a circulating medium, and the difficulty of converting any considerable amount of bonds into money in times like the present, I respectfully recommend that you so modify that act as to authorize the issue of treasury notes to the extent of three-fifths of the amount authorized to be issued, in lieu of that amount of said bonds; and that the same, when issued, be made receivable by the State in payment of all taxes or Government dues.

In obedience to your act of 6th May, 1861, I have caused to be organized, armed and equipped, twenty-one regiments of infantry now in the field, ten artillery companies now in progress of organization, and a sufficient number of cavalry companies to compose one regiment. The organization of engineer corps is nearly completed.

In addition to which we have three regiments mustered into the service of the Confederate States now in Virginia, and a number of our citizens in the service of that Government stationed at Pensacola. For full and accurate information as to the army organization, I refer you to the reports of the proper officers, hereafter to be laid before you, if desired. It is proper to remark in this connection, that without even a call being made upon them, a much larger number of our patriotic citizens have tendered their services to the State than I have thought proper to accept. Should the necessities of the State at any time require a larger force, I feel assured that our brave and gallant people will rush with alacrity to the field, so as to swell the force to the point of equaling any such necessity.

I commend these brave and patriotic citizen soldiers to your most favorable consideration, and recommend the adoption of such measures as will most tend to promote their health and comfort while in the field.

It is proper that I call your attention to the fact that a few days since RETURN J. MEIGS, Esq., resigned the office of Librarian of the State. The office is now vacant, and the duty of filling it by election devolves on you.

I cannot, in justice to my own feelings and sense of duty, close this communication without urging upon you, and through you upon those you represent, the importance and propriety of moderation, forbearance and conciliation in your intercourse with each other, however widely and earnestly you may have differed in your opinions and action upon the important and exciting questions so recently settled.

Invoking a continuation of the blessings of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe upon our cause, our country and our people, I shall submit the matter to your hands. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

Subjoined is the recapitulation of the official vote of Tennessee, and the Proclamation of the Governor declaring her independent of the Federal Government:

PROCLAMATION BY ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

To all whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed 6th May, 1861, an election on the 8th day of June, 1861, was held in the several counties of the State, in accordance therewith, upon the ordinance of separation and representation; and also, *whereas*, it appears from the official returns of said election (hereto appended) that the people of the State of Tennessee have in their sovereign will and capacity, by an overwhelming majority, cast their votes for "separation," dissolving all political connection with the late United States Government, and adopted the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America:

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do "make it known and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free and independent Government, free from all obligation to or connection with the Federal Government" of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor.
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

	Sep.	No Sep
East Tennessee	14,780	32,923
Middle Tennessee	58,265	8,198
West Tennessee	29,127	6,117
Military Camps	2,741	
Total	104,913	47,238
	47,238	
Majority	57,675	

NORTHERN PROPERTY CONFISCATED IN TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Saturday, contains the following:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 20.
HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, June 21, 1861.

All merchants, brokers and other persons owing allegiance to the State of Tennessee, and all Banks in the State having on deposit balances or on hands balances of specie, bills of exchange, notes, or other funds, or causes in action for collection, and belonging to the enemies of Tennessee, are, by a law of the State Legislature of the State, and by the laws of war, due to the State, and are hereby declared seized and sequestered, in reprisal for illegal seizures by the people and Government of the North. All Banks in the State are required to state what amount of their stock is owned by the enemies of the State, or by persons who live in States at war with Tennessee.

Merchants, brokers, bankers and others so indebted to our enemies, are required to report to the Adjutant-General's office of the Major-General commanding, the amount of such indebtedness, deposits, balances, dividends in stock, stock owned, etc., and in the mean time are ordered not to pay over the same to other than the State of Tennessee.

This report is required to be made by the 10th day of July next. By order of Maj.-Gen. PILLOW.

DANIEL S. DONELSON, Adjt.-Gen.

THE ARKANSAS FRONTIER.

A letter to the Nashville *Gazette*, dated at Fort Smith June 15 says: "In every part of this country we have the most intense excitement in regard to the war. Everybody is preparing to fight. In every town, village or hamlet, however small you hear nothing but the talk of war, the clanking of arms, and the music of the drum and fife. The people here are in constant fear of an attack from JIM LANE of Kansas notoriety, with an armed force of 5,000 or 10,000 thieving and murdering Abolitionists and we are preparing to give him a warm reception. We have seen several gentlemen from Kansas City, some of whom heard LANE making speeches, and they say he is raising men and making preparations for an attack upon this country; that it is his intention to attack Forts Smith, Washita, Cobb, Arbuckle, and other important places.

There are now more than three thousand troops at this place; one regiment of fine looking troops from Louisiana, and another looked for daily from Texas. In a few days, between 4,000 and 6,000 Confederate troops will be stationed along this frontier as far as Texas, besides our State troops. With these troops, and those in our border, and others held in reserve, our country can be held against any force that may be brought against us.

Gen. BEN. MCCULLOUGH, 'The Brave Fighter' and favorite of this frontier, arrived here a few days ago. He is appointed Brigadier General, and takes command of the forces of this Western frontier. He is also commissioned to raise several regiments of volunteers in the Indian Territory. I am fully convinced that he will have no trouble at all to accomplish this. The five tribes of our red brethren west of here have among them many slaves; no country richer and more beautiful west of the Mississippi; none better adapted to the use of slave labor than theirs. They consider themselves Southern men, and sympathize with the South. Their chief and leading men say that they will fight for their Southern brethren. They are a brave race of people, and will make fine warriors.

The Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks Seminoles, and probably some more of the Indian tribes, are all to meet in a grand council on the 24th inst., for the purpose of forming a treaty with Hon. ALBERT PIKE, Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, who passed through here the other week to visit the different tribes. He is authorized to pledge to them the same privileges, rights and annuities, when linked to the Southern Confederacy, as they enjoyed under the old Confederacy. They say that they will never permit their country to be invaded by an abolition army. They, together with our troops, will be sufficient to send JIM LANE, with his Abolition cohorts, 'to the happy land of Canaan.'

Another regiment is stationed northwest of here on the Missouri and Indian line, and near Kansas. These troops are together with others will be stationed there and at Forts Cobb, Washita, and other important points. From what we can learn from the movements of the Federal troops, they evidently design an attack on the frontier; that this will be the great battle ground of the West.

All the young men through this country have volunteered. The old men have organized Home Guards, and are constantly drilling with their old rifles and shot guns. The ladies have formed sewing clubs, are engaged in making uniforms for the soldiers, and doing something for everybody else who is in need."

THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing from Harper's Ferry under date of June 15 gives these particulars of the evacuation of that place:

"On Thursday, (the 13th inst.) just as the troops were in a fair way for the enjoyment of the holiday from military duty, consequent upon the fast day, an order was circulated among the different regiments for immediate preparations for march. This was the first intimation we had of Gen. JOHNSTON's purpose to evacuate Harper's Ferry. Instantly the whole place was in a stir. Hundreds of baggage wagons were laden, burly big-bellied broad wheels were stuffed with provision stores, ammunition was carefully deposited in safe trains, and from every side there arose the swelling strains of music as the troops took up the line of march.

The necessity of this step was rendered the more apparent by the fact that intelligence had been received of the rapid approach of Gen. MCCLELLAN's division of the Federal Army towards Winchester. Thus we were to be intercepted, and our small force completely hemmed in by the constantly augmenting numbers of the Northerners, either cut to pieces or compelled to surrender. Our commander very prudently chose to take neither horn of the dilemma, but resolved to desert Harper's Ferry and boldly strike into the Valley of Virginia where he could attack the enemy. We are thus to be made the offensive party, and shall certainly, in good time, make a proper report of our interview with the blustering Hoosiers and Buckeyes.

The companies of Captains DESHA and POPE were quickly under arms, and moved to the armory yard, where, having stacked their rifles, they awaited orders. The Kentuckians, under Col. DUNCAN, reported themselves at the same place and were subsequently removed to Camp Hill, overlooking the battery. A large number of men left by railway for Winchester, and others for lack of transportation, marched afoot. During the day there was an indescribable scene of excitement. Broadway, in its palmiest days, never witnessed such a jam as this little town. The business houses were closed, families were attempting to move their effects, and every street and avenue was crowded with loaded wagons. Officers were dashing hither and thither and soldiers were on the *qui vive* for movements. Loads of provision, that it was found impossible to transport, were dumped in the river. There was a general rush by the boys for sugar and bread. It was, indeed in more senses than one, a *fast* day. In the first place, we had no regular meal, and every movement was made at the most accelerated rate of speed.

During the afternoon, the pickets of the enemy were distinctly observable on the Maryland Heights, and Capt. DESHA and Lieut. ROGERS took a crack at them with their rifles, which caused the tories to disappear rather suddenly.

Just after dark, Capt. DESHA's company was ordered to accompany Major WHITING, the Chief Engineer, across the Potomac, and make preparations for blowing up the bridge. This was an undertaking of no inconsiderable hazard. The enemy was known to be in the immediate vicinity, and it was thought not unlikely that they might attempt to force a passage of the bridge. I have slept in many places and under many disadvantages, but never before above a foaming, turbulent river, and just above a terrible mine that in an instant could flash the structure into a myriad fragments. The night, however, passed quietly, and in the early gray of the morning we were visited by Major WHITING. The immense bridge, over three-quarters of a mile in length, was thoroughly saturated, the torch lit, and just as we reached the Virginia shore the magnificent structure was carried into mid air, falling a shapeless mass of ruins into the rapid stream. The burning *débris* with the clouds of lurid flame, presented a picture worthy an artist's study. In an hour or two the massive and extensive armory buildings were ignited, and the conflagration that ensued was of the most terrific and impressive character. In order to prevent the flames extending to private property, the troops were detailed to act as firemen, under Capt. FAUNTLEROY, of the Confederate Navy, and right manfully did they discharge their arduous duty. Not a penny's worth of that which did not belong to the Government was destroyed.

Thus passed Friday. We sleep on our arms to-night and at a preconcerted signal the troops remaining here are to march for the interior.

CAMP HICKORY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.,
Saturday Night June 15.

I am not aware what designation Gen. JOHNSTON has given to this our first encampment in the wild woods, and preferring not to await orders from headquarters, have chosen the above name, since we are situated in a grove of beautiful young hickory, beneath whose grateful shades we have been reclining since 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At sunrise this morning we marched from Harper's Ferry, and it was not altogether without regret that we left the place that had been our soldiers' home for so many weeks.

The day was one of excessive heat, and the march, to troops unaccustomed to such fatigues, not altogether pleasantest. But we tramped on bravely and cheerfully, only lingering a few moments in Charlestown, where the ladies had prepared for us an ample collation of cold meat, bread, cakes, and nice etceteras.

Our route was through a most lovely country, every step reminding us of the rich farming lands of Kentucky. Beautiful and substantial good-kind mansions crowned every knoll, and the appearance of thrift was visible on all sides.

Our long train of wagons, troops, artillery and cavalry presented to us unused to military movements a novel and striking spectacle. For miles in advance and to the rear we could distinguish the gleaming bayonets, the serried ranks and the heavily laden trains. About noon Gen. JOHNSTON and his staff overtook us, the former scarcely distinguishable, as he was attired in plain citizens' dress, with a shocking bad stove-pipe hat.

Most welcome of all sounds was the word "Halt," and we were not long in selecting a camp near which our blanket we spread, and here, with a faint candle I am at this writing this letter.

The force at present here may be set down at the following figures:

Virginians	6,000	Alabamians	1,000
Marylanders	1,000	Mississippians	2,000
Georgians	2,000	Kentuckians	457

Making a total of 12,457 men prepared for duty.

GEN. SCHENCK'S DEFENCE.

The following communication appears in the Philadelphia *Press*:

CAMP UPTON, VA., Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

I find in the telegrams of the 22d inst., the following special dispatch:

"A strict examination of the causes of the lamentable affair at Vienna has resulted in the exculpation of the engineer of the train which took up the Ohio troops. The responsibility of the blunder which resulted so disastrously for our troops rests upon Gen. SCHENCK."

Now that you have published the above, will you do Gen. SCHENCK the justice to publish also this communication?

I was at the time acting aid to Gen. SCHENCK, and at his side both upon and during the action, and have full knowledge, therefore, of every order given.

The First Ohio Regiment were taken on a train furnished by Gen. MCDOWELL and pursuant to his orders. Six companies were left at different points along the line of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. The four remaining companies were to be stationed at Vienna. This same train had only the day before been at Vienna—not at Vienna alone, but three miles beyond—with Gen. TYLER and staff, who reported "no evidence of troops in that neighborhood." It is true that *some one* told Gen. SCHENCK that *some other man* had heard that *somebody* had said that there had been seven hundred rebels at or near Vienna. He had no information on which to base even a delay of so important a move, let alone to disobey his orders. An officer, in the command of a post in the enemy's country, soon learns to reject wild rumors. When within a mile of the village, the train was ordered to proceed cautiously and Maj. HUGHES, with the General's field-glass, was placed as the lookout on the forward car.

The battery being masked by bushes, was not discovered until the moment it opened fire. The train was almost instantly stopped. The General first ordered the men to have the train drawn out of range. I immediately went to the platform next the engine, which was in the rear, followed by the General himself, who repeated his order after me. The engineer, who was much excited and in evident fear, stammered out that the brakes were down and he could not move. I at once unloosed the brakes on the platform where we stood, ran back and unwound that of the car next behind, and gave orders to have all the rest done.

I then went back and informed the engineer of the fact. Meanwhile, some one uncoupled the first car with the engine and tender, from the rest of the train. The General then gave special orders to the engineer to move a short distance down the road, and there await us.

He at once started off as quick and fast as he could, and, as we were informed by parties along the road, "As if the devil were after him" to Alexandria, where he probably yet remains.

By taking off in this manner the one car, he deprived us of all means of sending for reinforcements, or of carrying our wounded back to camp, except, laboriously and painfully, in blankets. One case of surgical instruments which our surgeon who was with us all the time had placed in charge of an attendant on the cars, was carried off and nothing could be done for the poor sufferers until next morning.

The men who were present and, in fact, all the officers and men of the Brigade, attach no blame to Gen. SCHENCK, who only obeyed special orders from headquarters and, so far from abusing, they all praise his coolness under fire, his judgment and officer-like conduct in rallying and forming his men on either side of the road. No officer could have obeyed his instructions better and no man could have done more to retrieve the disaster and save his command from utter annihilation.

This statement is not made to shield any one, or to throw blame where it does not belong; but being present, and possessed of facts which probably but few have knowledge of, I write the above to render justice where justice is due. WM. H. RAYNOR,
First Lieut. Co. G., Second Regiment, O. V. M.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* publishes the following extract from a letter received by a member of the State Convention:

[illegible], VA., Saturday June 22.

Startling events have taken place in our quiet section of the country during your absence. Yesterday a detachment of Ohio troops under Capt. CALLS, of the Twentieth Regiment, Company I, arrived here from Mannington via Hessville and Lumberport, at which last place they took several prisoners. Shortly after nightfall Capt. C. detained a squad of men to go down to RIGHTER's under the guidance of two of our citizens. On arriving at RIGHTER's House Capt. C. left his men in the yard and advanced to the door, but could not gain admittance. In a few moments a signal was heard at the back of the house and instantly about 70 or 80 rebels who had been collected and concealed by RIGHTER in the orchard, rushed around the corner of the house and fired on Capt. C. and his men, wounding one in the breast, another in the arm, and wounding JOHN NAY, one of our citizens, (one of the guides) very badly in the groin. On this attack the troops fired and dispersed, leaving NAY and the man wounded in the breast lying on the ground. They were afterwards carried to NAY's father's who lives about half a mile from RIGHTER's. The man wounded in the arm is at our house. The one wounded in the breast has since died. The ball has been extracted from NAY's wound, and it is thought he will recover.

Capt. C., before daylight this morning, dispatched messengers to Clarksburgh, and went himself to Fairmont. He returned about noon to-day, with about 250 men, went out to RIGHTER's great numbers of our citizens accompanying. They found the premises deserted. The troops entered his house and appropriated everything they thought could be useful. They then set fire to the house, which, you know, is one of the finest in this section of the country, to the stables, barns and all the out buildings, and they were consumed in one general conflagration. I was present and witnessed it. They then took all the horses on the farm, several wagons and buggies, loaded the wounded men into them, and moved to Mannington. Another company from Fairmont went to Worthington. About one hundred and fifty came down from Clarksburgh this afternoon, and in company with a body of Home Guards from Simpson's Creek, went over to the Coon's Run country just after dark. Their object is to form a sort of a ring hunt and close in on RIGHTER's posse. I think the expedition will be successful. One incident occurred at RIGHTER's at the sacking of the premises that I must not omit. Our troops had one BANKS CORBAN, a noted rebel, prisoner. While they were guarding him, he being on horseback, started off as if to escape. They commanded him to halt twice but he paid no attention. They again told him to stop or they would shoot him from his horse. Instead of complying he put spurs to his horse and attempted to escape. The Captain ordered his men to fire on him, when about a hundred obeyed at least fifty balls striking him in the back, and nearly cutting him in two. He fell from his horse, lifeless, not knowing what hurt him.'

AN ESCAPE.

The Washington *Star* says:

"A riverman, named GAISSET, about ten days ago, was engaged in taking in a cargo of wood in a sloop for this city, at a place about six miles up Matox Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, when his sloop was seized and he threatened with being held as a prisoner. He was, however permitted to leave if he could get away. A Union man gave him a canoe, and with this he paddled out and over to the Maryland shore, and after about thirty-four hours of the hardest work he ever experienced he arrived at Marlow's Bay, where he was taken aboard a long boat and brought to the city. The distance he paddled in his chestnut dug-out was about sixty miles! GAISSET discovered during his stay in Westmoreland County, that provisions were very scarce. Coffee was worth 50 cents per pound. A party formed a Home Guard while he was there and sent to Fredericksburgh for ammunition. The amount obtained was twenty-five pounds of powder and fifty of lead in bars. Great dread is expressed in that portion of Virginia, of an uprising of the slaves."

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

The following singular document appears in the New-Orleans papers:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1,
New Orleans, June 6, 1861.

1. Information has reached these Head-quarters that some unprincipled sympathizers with the Black Republican despotism at the North are in the habit of furnishing the blockading vessels daily with fresh provisions and the daily newspapers, Col. P. O. HEBERT will give positive orders to the commanding officers at Fort Jackson and Pike, and to Lieut.-Col. FULLER at the Passes, to overhaul all boats, and take all fresh provisions which they may have in excess of all that is necessary for the use of their crews, and for such families along the coast as they may have been in the habit of supplying.

2. The regular mail boats and tow-boats are [illegible] to in this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. TWIGGS.
D. BELTZHOOVER,
Major Louisiana Artill.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year: two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

The New-York Times in Europe.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, are agents for the New-York Times in London.

Messrs. Hebbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, are agents for the Times in Paris.

Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the Times gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Washington is at present most agitated by the questions arising in anticipation of the coming extra session of Congress Members are arriving daily, and the merits of the different candidates for the offices to be filled before proceeding to business, are being actively canvassed. The most prominent candidates for the Speakership are said to be Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana,—and their chances seem to be about equal. Troops continue to arrive in Washington, in immense numbers. Within the twenty-four hours ending last evening, eight regiments had arrived from the North, including three from New-Jersey and three from New York. Col. Cass' Massachusetts Regiment, originally destined for Fortress Monroe, was also among the number. No movements of importance among the National troops across the Potomac, are reported. The rebel forces, however, have again been heard from at Cloud's Mills, at Springfield, and at Fairfax Court-house—at the latter point to the number of four thousand. Gen. Fremont, who has arrived in Washington, is expected to assume the duties of his position immediately.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that important movements are on foot there. The Massachusetts Third and Fourth Regiments were under orders to march yesterday morning, and it was expected that they would throw up intrenchments beyond Hampton Bridge, and form the advance of a column to move in the direction of Yorktown. The Naval Brigade was to accompany them to Hampton. A difficulty had occurred between Gen. Butler and Col. Allen, commander of the New-York First, which resulted in the arrest of the latter. The dispatch announcing this fact, which we publish precisely as it came to us, is so evidently from a source prejudiced against Gen. Butler that it will fail of its intended effect. Col. Allen is to be tried by Court-martial, and when the result of an official investigation shall have been made public, we shall be able to determine with certainty where the fault lies.

It appears probable that Gen. Patterson will soon move his Head-quarters from Hagerstown to some point further South—probably Shepardstown—and that the Potomac is soon to be crossed near Harper's Ferry. Orders for the march of the reserve guard were issued on Friday afternoon, and among the regiments designated was the special body-guard of Gen. Patterson. It is believed that a crossing will be made at Shepard's Ford, as well as at Williamsport. An engineer officer has already visited Maryland Heights, with a view to ascertaining the most proper point for the erection of a battery to command the Ferry. It is certainly time the place was occupied by the National troops, if such a thing is ever to be. The rebels continue their depredations there with the utmost impunity. On Friday last, two regiments, one from Alabama and the other from Mississippi, returned there, destroyed the remainder of the trestle-work of the railroad bridge, seized and broke up all the boats they could find, and again drove all the Union men out of the place. The Government should certainly afford the latter some protection.

A later dispatch, from our Washington correspondent, announces that Harper's Ferry has at last actually been occupied by National troops. Col. Stone's advance, the New-York Ninth, is reported to be in quiet possession of the place, with not a rebel soldier in sight.

There is little change to note in the condition of affairs in Western Maryland in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Everything is reported quiet at Williamsport, the only noteworthy incident being the arrival of a flag of truce from the rebels, the bearer of which conveyed a letter for the colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, supposed to be from Lieut.-Col. Bowman, taken prisoner by the rebels a few days ago.

Three of the State officers of Missouri—Morrison, the Treasurer; Moseley, the State Auditor, and Houston, the Register of Lands—have renewed the oath of allegiance to the National Government, and will immediately reënter upon the discharge of their duties. Nott, the Attorney-General, has declined to take the oath, and is held a prisoner at Jefferson City.

A coroner's jury have for about ten days been investigating the circumstances attending the last collision between the mob and the military in St. Louis, on the morning of the 17th inst., and have at last rendered a verdict, to the effect that those killed were the victims of Minié bullets, fired by the military, without any provocation, and without any order to fire having been given.

A paragraph in our Washington dispatches states, on the authority of "a gentleman who has just arrived from New-Orleans," that a British ship recently run the blockade at that port, having on board "several hundred tons of powder and twenty thousand stand of arms." This statement is simply absurd. The character of the approaches to the port of New Orleans are such that it would be possible for vessels of very light draft only to run the blockade; and it will be seen at once that such a cargo must require a vessel of at least five hundred tons burden to carry it. An English "stand" of arms weighs about twenty-five pounds.

The case of the pirates of the *Savannah* was expected to come up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, and a large crowd collected, attracted by the desire to look upon the "bold corsairs." The crowd, however, were disappointed, as the case was postponed on account of the unavoidable absence of a material witness for the Government.

By the arrival of the bark *Conrad* from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the total exports of coffee from that port, during the month of May, were 101,728 bags, and that there are now lading ships *Ronald*, (Br.,) Laporta, 6,000 bags; *Courier*, Collins, 6,000 bags; schooner *Transit*, Maxwell, 4,000 bags; brig *Helen*, Lasorta, 2,300 bags; ship *Australia*, (Br.,) Moon, 7,000 bags, all for New-York. Brig *Amy Warwick*, Phipps, 4,000 bags, for Richmond; *Queen of the Exe*, (Br. bark,) Maxwell, 5,000 bags, for New-Orleans; bark *Linwood*, Rall, 6,000 bags, for Balize. The last three will probably fall into the hands of the blockading fleet.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Justice Mullen, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Friday, for the relief of Frederick S Littlejohn, alleged to be illegally detained. Mr. L. was, as is alleged, arrested on the charge of an attempt to bribe an officer of the Legislature. What has become of the writ, or where it is returnable, cannot be ascertained. More applications for discharge from the Sickles Brigade were made at Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, all of which were adjourned for hearing until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, at Camp Scott. Justice Barnard goes down to Staten Island for that purpose.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, were rather limited, but prices were firmer. Flour and Wheat again declined, with free receipts and sales of the latter. Corn was less buoyant. Provisions were somewhat brisker, and Pork was dearer. The movements in Groceries, Fish, Hides, Leather, Hay, Seeds, Spices, Metals, Oils, Hemp and Whalebone were light. Resin and Turpentine were in request and were advancing. Tallow and Whisky were cheaper. The freight engagements were restricted, with 550 vessels of all classes in port.

Camp Quarrels.

The sensation of yesterday was the announcement of the arrest of Col. Allen, of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, by order of Gen. Butler, and the reported protest of certain officers under Gen. Butler of his continuance in command. We are, of course, not in possession of authenticated facts in either case sufficient to justify us in an opinion as to the merits or demerits of these officers. Nor is it likely that the public will know soon, if it ever does, precisely where blame should fall between them. There is indeed very great reason to question the entire story, which certainly has many traits characteristic of the *canards* to which some of our neighbors give daily circulation.

But the fact, if there be truth in it, is a deplorable one, that, at one of the most important positions of the National Army, right in the face of the enemy, and under his guns, as it were, our officers lose sight of the paramount duties of patriotism, and engage in disgraceful controversies with each other. We do not assume, though, perhaps, we might safely do so, that both parties are in the wrong. But, under the most favorable supposition, for the honor of our arms, one party must be wrong; and the service is discredited and demoralized by the necessary enforcement of discipline, and the settlement of personal disputes of our officers, through the agency of Courts-martial.

Perhaps these unpleasant incidents are not to be regarded as surprising, considering the character of our Government and the material of our army. In the impromptu gathering of a force of two hundred and fifty thousand men from civil life, officers as well as men in most cases wholly unacquainted with the rules and duties of military service, and so large a number of the former looking to their military career as a mere stepping stone to future political advancement, we might naturally expect to find breaking out on occasion, unseemly struggles for precedence, in which the courtesies of the military service, no less than the inflexible rules of army subordination, would be disregarded.

Each prominent character that engages in the Volunteer service goes to war *for himself*, as well as for his country; and it is frequently difficult to decide from their actions which is uppermost in their thoughts. In some cases, unfortunately, it is painfully manifest that considerations of self-aggrandizement alone absorb the thoughts and govern the actions of the patriotic Volunteer.

And what is an evil of the Camp, is no less a curse of the Cabinet; for all public men in this country fall under the same general law. Courts and Cabinets have their jealousies and rivalries; and in the most dangerous crises of the country, there are not lacking those among its rulers who will pluck laurels that they have not earned, and seize treasure corruptly, resembling in this regard the human harpies that are ever found ready to cut the pockets and rifle the purses of the victims of a street accident or a shipwreck.

It is even said that already the counsels of the Cabinet at Washington have been disturbed by political jealousies, growing out of the achievements of successful military leaders. And if the Cabinet is poisoned, who can expect pure and simple patriotism in the camp? But there is, after all, an honest and earnest element in the country, that will do justice in the end, to all who serve, and all who betray their country. If Cabinets demoralize the military service by examples of political and personal jealousies, Cabinets will be swept away by the indignant popular will. If Generals or Colonels lose sight of the Nation's danger, and, forgetting the value of the brave men's lives intrusted to their leadership, engage in disgraceful personal broils, they, too, will be quickly stripped of their swords and epaulettes, and consigned to the category of traitors.

The Butler-Allen *imbroglio*, if truly reported, looks very much like the breaking out of a paltry State quarrel between New-York and Massachusetts. Perhaps the seeds of it were sown in the Great Bethel blunder, which in a since idle camp has given occasion to unmeasured comment and crimination. If so, it must be accepted as the natural fruit of an unhappy blunder, not involving the courage of our army, but sadly compromising the self-respect and self-control of its officers.

We can think of but one cure for such an evil as the one that now disheartens the country, and that is—*active service*. Give the army plenty of work to do. Let them advance; let them sleep on their arms, bivouac on the battle-field, and there will be no time for camp-gossip and personal quarrels. If we have cowards or traitors in the service, they must be insignificant in number; and they will not be discovered in camp. Put them in the van of battle, and let them fight or run away. Nothing will remove the dross from the army so quickly as the crucible of battle; and till the officers and men are purged by fire, we shall hardly be able to know the true from the false.

In the present morbid state of the public mind, no officer's character, which malice may wish to destroy, is safe; for the most shameless lies are believed, and the most eminent journals are losing all regard for the probabilities of the charges to which they give currency.

We urge our readers, therefore, not to give way to the passions that the quarrels and arrests of officers are calculated to excite. Col Allen is no longer a New-York man, nor is Gen. Butler a Massachusetts man. Neither is entitled to one particle of sympathy or support, based on reasons of State pride. They both are officers of the National Army, having the safety of the nation, to a large extent, in their hands; and if either is found unworthy, the disgrace will not fall on Massachusetts or New-York; but the removal of an unsafe man will redound to the honor of all.

Treason and Rosewater.

By no Government in the wide world other than this of ours is treason treated so kindly or rebellion sprinkled with so much rosewater. Everywhere else they are regarded as crimes deserving of severe punishment, and if clemency interposes its pardons, it is always after the forms, at least, of a trial, and a record of conviction. A traitor has never been regarded as a fit associate for loyal citizens and gentlemen of the government which he seeks to overthrow, much less do the officials of such government recognize him as a companion and friend. Infamy is everywhere else coupled with treason, and dishonor with rebellion. If the culprit guilty of these crimes escapes the halter, it is to sink into degradation and suffer under the contempt of all patriotic and true men. The exceptions to this rule are to be found only in the oppressions of the government sought to be overthrown, where the citizens suffering under a tyranny too grievous to be borne, rise in defence of their rights, and for the preservation of their liberties. In such cases the pressure of necessity is their vindication, and they are justified by a law higher than legislative enactments—the law of instinct and self-preservation.

But the spirit that riots in the treason of these times has no pretence, no shadow of such an excuse. It strikes against the freest, most liberal, and best Government on the face of the earth; against a Constitution guaranteeing the largest liberty to the citizen; against laws the most benign and salutary. It is in opposition to the popular sentiment of the whole Christian world—to all the axioms of an enlightened civilization. It is full of monstrous paradoxes—abounding in inconceivable contradictions. Professing to be struggling for liberty, it avows its object to be the perpetuation through all time of human Slavery. Professing to be an uprising in favor of human rights, and the enlargement of the area of freedom, its only cause of complaint is an alleged interference with the propagandism of an institution that makes chattels of men, and dooms to utter and everlasting bondage a whole race. Professing to demand freedom of opinion, of speech and of action, it seizes by the throat all who differ with it, and chokes them into silence, or hushes them by violence into the deeper stillness of the grave. Professing a high and chivalrous honor, it repudiates all commercial obligations, all official duty, all the sanctity of oaths, all the common requirements of fiduciary trusts. It indulges in treason as a caprice, and in rebellion as simple pastime. It utterly ignores the obligations of loyalty to Government, and treats allegiance as a matter of taste or will only, to be acknowledged or thrown off at pleasure.

Such is the spirit that is now rampant in the seceded States, and the traitors are fit representatives of its enormities. The loyal States have sent forth their sons to fight against it. They are pouring out their treasures by millions to aid in quelling it. Disease and wounds are busy in the destruction of the one, and the other is disappearing in the support of armies gathered to sustain the Government. And yet there are those high in place who seem to regard this gigantic crime of treason as no reproach, much less as deserving of punishment. Traitors have sat at the board of high officials, been treated as companions and friends, but no traitor has been punished, not one has been tried, not one even indicted. Plenty of loyal men are languishing in Southern prisons, and others have been driven from their homes into banishment and destitution, but not a jail confines a traitor, not a rebel has been housed in prison. In the streets of Washington, in sight of the Executive Mansion, traitors openly avow their treason. Denunciation of the Government, open sympathy with the rebels, is the common language of the saloons, while in almost every Department are plenty of subordinates who make no secret of their traitorous sentiments.

Thus are all the moral boundaries between truth and falsehood, between allegiance and rebellion, between fidelity to the Union and treason, being broken down, leaving the traitor and the true man, the rebel and the patriot, to stand upon a common level, and giving respectability as well as immunity to the highest crime known to human laws. The authorities should in some way be made to comprehend how deeply the twenty millions of loyal people feel this insult to their patriotism, this contempt of the sacrifices they are making to save the country in this, the hour of its peril.

Closing the Southern Rebel Ports.—It is perfectly obvious that every nation has the right to name its own ports of entry, and to change them as occasion and necessity demand. A great deal of misconception might have been saved to Europeans, especially to Englishmen, if instead of using the term "blockade" as applied to ports in rebellion against our Government, we had simply stated that those ports were closed as ports of entry, The use of the term "blockade" being technically applied to the sealing of the ports of a foreign nation, naturally suggested to the various Powers that the laws of blockade could be applied to such of the Southern ports as were no longer open with our consent, If the European nations can be led to understand that the rebel cotton ports are simply under the operation of our revenue laws, and that to insure their faithful execution, we have shut up those ports, and stationed armed vessels to watch them, of course, they will perceive that they have nothing to do with the question, and that even *the presence of their vessels* near those ports is intrusive upon our jurisdiction. They will also clearly see that any attempt of a foreign vessel to enter those ports and land cargoes, subjects them to forfeiture by our laws. Thus the proper use of the terms whereby to denote the suspension of the privileges of those ports, so long as in a state of rebellion, will clear the vision of foreign officials, and guard against unnecessary misconception and disputes. The first thing Congress should do, is to declare that rebel ports are closed as ports of entry *until they have resumed allegiance* to the Government. This will aid the merchants of those ports to a clear perception of their duty and interests. We look to the shipping ports of the South to be among the first to return to their loyalty, and by driving out the traitors, and elevating the national standard, resume their maritime activity, and recover their prosperity.

Virginia Chivalry and Guerilla Campaigning.

It has been the boast of the South, and especially of Virginia, that her civilization was of a high and chivalrous character; that her men were all gentlemen, and her women all ladies. That they were more refined, more classical in their tastes, and better educated than any other race in the world, and particularly were they at a sightless distance above the money-getting, dollar-loving people of the Free States. They boasted of a more sublimated patriotism, a higher sense of honor, a loftier appreciation of soldierly duty, a more chivalrous courage, and a purer regard for the amenities of peace or war, with a profounder love for freedom in its broadest significance; in short that they were the only true specimens of American gentlemen extant, and that all outside of the Slave States were mere mongrels, indebted for whatever of gentle blood that flowed in their veins to crossing with the first families of Virginia, or some other of the States wherein the civilizing influences of Slavery were enjoyed. The world laughed at these silly pretensions, and they were subjects of special amusement to the Northern people; but inasmuch as they harmed nobody, and appeared to afford great satisfaction to those who entertained them, but little was thought or cared about the matter. The time, however, was approaching which was to subject these claims of superiority to a practical test. When it came, the boasted patriotism of Virginia turned out to be the rankest treason. Her vaunted honor, as embodied in her representative man, Floyd, was found to consist in capabilities for plundering on a gigantic scale—using the confidence of official trust as a cover for stealing from the Treasury and robbing the Government to an extent embracing in value millions upon millions of dollars. Her appreciation of soldierly duty, of military honor, was exemplified in the desertion by Lee, and Lay, and Magruder, of the flag they had sworn to support,—of the country that had educated and supported them, that had conferred honors upon and given them whatever of social or official respectability they ever enjoyed; and turning the education and experience they had acquired through the bounty of that Government, to the aid of rebellion for its overthrow. Her love of freedom was exemplified in the persecution, the banishment, or murder of citizens whose only crime was that they entertained sentiments of loyalty to the Constitution, and by the establishment of a lawless terrorism that utterly destroyed liberty of opinion, of speech and of the Press. Her courage has thus far been exemplified in running away whenever confronted with the loyal forces, and ensconcing behind concealed intrenchments and masked batteries, and firing upon opponents at times when they were unconscious of danger. Her appreciation of the amenities of civilized warfare is now to be exemplified in the formation or authorization of roving bands of Free Lances, whose only pay is the plunder they may secure, and whose cowardly warfare is waged only against weak or careless detachments, unarmed citizens and defenceless women. In no country, save Mexico, has this mode of warfare found favor or been tolerated, for the last three centuries. It is a relic of barbarism which civilization has everywhere rejected and condemned. These guerrilla bands have, in all Christian countries, been regarded as mere robbers and murderers, and, when taken, have been executed by summary process. But Virginia, cowering before the advance of the loyal armies, lays aside her boasted chivalry, and, by a solemn decree of her State Council, gives license to these organized marauders, and sends them out to plunder and to slay. It exemplifies the falsity of her pretensions, while it demonstrates the reality of her weakness. Unable to cope with the Government forces in the field, she sends abroad her guerrillas on midnight forays, in the mere wantonness of revenge. Short work should be made of them. The bullet and the halter, with a shallow grave by the roadside, should close their marauding career.

The Sovereign and Independent Nation of South Carolina.—One of the incidental blessings of the blockade is, that it effectually excludes from the ears of the world all those terrific rantings and sheet-iron thunderings which have so long been the staple manufacture of this ridiculous little empire. No longer are we paralyzed before the military attitudes of Gen. Quattlebum, or struck dumb by the awful rhodomontade of Col. Keitt; Gov. Pickens fulminates his edicts in the ears of his own petty niggerarchy only; the sweet though bloody notes of Rhett and Spratt are heard no more; Hammond is as good as done for—the mud-sills have effectually fenced him in; and the little local newspapers, also, which erst chronicled Palmetto small beer to the wonderment of all mankind, now rave, and lie, and curse before a little audience, not a quarter of whom know their a, b, abs. Thus, South Carolina, of whose glory and prowess we have heard every day and dreamed every night for a quarter of a century, is now as effectually shut off from the great world as if she were sunk fathoms deep beneath the waves. She, before whose dread power all gods, men and negroes were supposed to tremble, now exhibits before them all her contemptible insignificance, her puny weakness. Her ambassadors to other empires are not permitted to sail from her own ports; her plenipotentiaries, now abroad, cannot return to her sacred soil without sneaking in through some back door; neither a newspaper nor a fibril of cotton can she export; neither an item of news nor a demijohn of whisky can she import, without begging permission of the Yankee dastards whom she has so often whipped ten to one. Probably she is whipping them yet—in her newspapers. About the last we heard was that she had sent an immense army northward, who, after driving the Yankees from Virginia, were going to march through Pennsylvania in triumph—were proceeding to thrash Philadelphia, sack New-York, and put all Boston to the sword. They marched into Virginia on the double-quick, some two or three months ago, but suddenly came to a dead halt when they approached within rifle-crack of the advancing Yankees. If we could hear from Keitt, we have no doubt but we would learn that mountains of slaughtered Yankees were piled up all around them; while millions and millions of Abolitionists fled before them. But, thank Heaven! Keitt, Rhett, Quattlebum, and all the other Palmetto Generals and Honorables are now locked in a prison-house, where the world neither hears their howlings nor fears their threats. If they could only be locked in for the rest of the century, America would enjoy peace and quiet, while the black and white Palmettos would probably by that time have pretty effectually used each other up.

The Redemption of Missouri.

Missouri may now be regarded as safe on the side of the Union. There may be occasional local outbreaks, and a few companies of volunteers furnished by stealth to the enemy; yet the loyal people are so far in the ascendant, and so well organized and armed, as to be able not only to protect themselves, but to hold the State firmly in position, under the national flag. The Governor and other officials had prepared to plunge Missouri into secession, through the same system of fraud and terrorism that precipitated Virginia and Tennessee into the vortex of rebellion, but they lacked the promptitude and courage of the Virginia and Tennessee rebels. They delayed decisive action until the people discovered their conspiracies, and were prepared to resist them. Under pretence of neutrality they sought to recover the ground they had lost, but their treachery in violating the truce concluded with Gen. Harney, was as much too hasty as their former action had been too slow. The people had not forgotten their late treason, and remained on the watch. When, therefore, Governor Jackson threw off the mask, and demanded fifty thousand volunteers, they came at the call with arms in their hands, but to his utter discomfiture they were arrayed in the defence of the Constitution, and beneath the National flag.

Next to the patriotism of the loyal people of Missouri themselves, the safety of that State may be attributed to the untiring energy of Gen. Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair. They were almost ubiquitous—organizing, arming and encouraging the Union forces, inspiring them with their own indomitable courage, and by the brilliancy and celerity of their movements conferring on them the prestige of invincibility, till treason, hopeless of successful resistance, fled before them, or yielding to a destiny it could not control, ceased its conspiracies, and returned to its allegiance to the Government.

The salvation of Missouri to the Union is of incalculable damage to the rebel schemes. Her defection was counted on as certain, and that she would be a barrier against the approaches of the loyal forces from the North, and a wall of defence for the South. Campaigns were planned on the assumption that her soil, like Virginia's, was to be the battle ground; that her towns, and homes, and fields, were to be desolated by war instead of those of the lower Mississippi. The selfish policy of the Cotton States calculated upon making Missouri the debatable land to be trampled over by armies, that her resources would be wasted in their behalf, her citizens slaughtered and her industry crushed in aid of secession, while they remained secure beyond the sound of the conflict and the carnage of battle. They counted fifty thousand Missouri rifles, and millions of Missouri money on their side. As they regarded Missouri, so they regarded Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, and calculating upon no disappointment in regard to either of these States, they deemed themselves impregnable.

Thus far the Cotton States have succeeded in luring of these only Eastern Virginia from its allegiance. Neither Missouri, Kentucky nor Maryland will contribute a dollar to the exchequer, nor lend their prestige to the cause of treason. Bands of adventurers may enlist in the rebel armies, but no arms, no means of support, no sanction of State authority will accompany them. They will be the unpaid and half-fed mercenaries of secession, to whom no respect will be paid, whom a short campaign will discourage and dishearten, and they will leave in disgust a service which cannot pay, and in which neither distinction nor honor are to be won.

The Two Proclamations.—A world-wide difference is notable between the proclamation recently issued by Gen. McClellan to the soldiers of the army of the West, and that lately issued by Beauregard on taking command of the rebel forces in Virginia. The one is calm, dignified, eloquent—abounding in sentiments of soldierly honor, indulging in no asperities, no vulgarities of epithet—inciting to deeds of noble daring against armed enemies, and still nobler deeds of mercy towards the defenceless, the unarmed or the vanquished. It inculcates respect for individual rights, the safety of the persons of the citizens, and the inviolability of private property, guaranteeing liberty of speech and opinion to all; deprecating the stern necessities of war, and enjoining that forbearance and mercy which diminishes and softens its calamities. The other, commencing with the stale and exploded falsehood of "booty and beauty," inculcating intensified hatred and stimulating the brutal passions of the soldiery—justifying in advance every atrocity, rendering war a system of mere robbery, of causeless and indiscriminate slaughter, as if its only objects were the acquisition of plunder and the shedding of blood.

In the difference between these two proclamations will be found the essential differences between the character and aims of the belligerents. The one armed for the defence of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of free institutions—incited in their warfare only by patriotism and the acquisition of honorable fame. The other, in the mere wantonness of treason, fighting against the mildest and best Government in the world, and for the spread and perpetuation of the vilest oppression that the stars ever looked upon.

Mr. Benjamin and the Letters-of-Marque.

We are pleased to learn something even in a remote and roundabout way, of the Attorney-General of the so-called Southern Confederacy. When Mr. Benjamin made his great secession speech preparatory to the consummation of his treason, the most extravagant laudations among the Southern Secessionists at home reëchoed the plaudits of the packed gallery of the United States Senate which greeted its delivery. Mr. Benjamin was a great man among the conspirators. His colleague, Slidell, was quite extinguished in the blaze of light which surrounded the eminent orator and lawyer, who had not long before come over from the Whig ranks, to read lessons on Democracy to Stephen A. Douglas, and bow him out of the party in the politest possible manner. Slidell was overslaughed in the formation of the new Government. Not much could be spared to great men outside of Georgia, but some two or three had to be provided for, and Louisiana was entitled, at least, to one seat in the Cabinet. As Slidell and Benjamin could not both enjoy it, the necessity of having some legal information in the new Government, and the fame he had acquired by his extreme secession speech in the Senate, united to turn the scale in favor of Benjamin—and his appointment was hailed with a jubilant outcry throughout all secession-dom.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Benjamin had already given public proofs of very considerable financial ability of the kind most required by the Confederate Government. It was under his distinguished legal advice, supported by his Senatorial dignity and character, that the United States branch mint at New-Orleans was robbed of about $400,000, and the Sub-treasury at the same place of more than $100,000. This monied "conveyance" was more in his line than the plunder of the arsenals, and the seizure of the revenue cutters; but he no doubt had a finger in all this as well as in the robbery of the specie. Talents of this nature, in connection with his gifts as a speaker, and his well-known legal acquirements, rendered him quite a bright and shining light among the conspirators, and the Southern journals spoke with pride and satisfaction of their little black-eyed and rosy-cheeked Attorney-General.

This affectionate recognition of his services and abilities was very public and notorious, down to the time that the revelations of Mr. Benjamin's juvenile achievements appeared in the newspapers of the day. They showed only that Benjamin was no better as a boy than he had turned out as a man. There was nothing in them that should not have confirmed the confidence and favor of his brother conspirators in administration. His complicity in the gigantic robbery of branch-mints and sub-treasuries was only a natural sequence to the appropriation of pen-knives, rings, and watch-chains, and similar petty larcenies with which rumor, supposed to be less lying in this behalf than usual, had connected his name and reputation. But strange to say, the revelations to which we refer seem to have effected only a sudden obscuration of the rising luminary. Instead of having it all "Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Benjamin," not a word has been heard of him by the public from that day to this. If there was any speech-making to be done for the conspirators, their greatest orator and lawyer was not permitted to open his mouth. Mr. Stephens was put forward on all occasions, when it was necessary to have a preachment on the policy, wisdom and patriotism of secession. Mr. Walker was selected to announce the modest intention of the conspirators to occupy Washington forthwith, and plant the Confederate flag on Faneuil Hall by-and-bye. Mr. Howell Cobb was intrusted with the delicate charge of opening to the people of the Cotton States the immense financial project of relieving them of their great staple, and the substitution of 10 per cent. Montgomery bonds. But there was never room for poor Mr. Attorney-General to get in a word edgewise. We know that he talked of arguing cases in the Supreme Court of the Southern Confederacy, at Washington, next Winter, but this was only in a private way; and if he was permitted to attend in the *cortege* of President Davis, on the journey from Montgomery to Richmond, we do not remember to have seen it alluded to in the newspapers.

But we have now the pleasure to recognise the Attorney-General in a suggestive glimpse given us by the special correspondent of the London *Times*. It seems that the conspirators are still willing to use Mr. Benjamin, though they are very chary about talking of him, or permitting him to show himself in the new Government. Mr. Russell saw him, however, at Montgomery, in the rebel Department of Justice, busied in "preparations connected with the issue of letters-of-marque." Here was a congenial employment for him. What more fitting than that a man who had so distinguished himself by aiding and assisting all sorts of little and large robbery on shore, should be devoting his maturer years to the preparation for plunder and robbery and cutting throats on the high seas? What the precise nature of these preparations was, of course we are left to conjecture. Whether he was considering the proposals of the steamboat men, who were said to have offered their ships to the new Government, or the application of New-Bedford whalers and Maine ship-builders for commissions, we are not informed. We have only the happiness to know that the varied talents of Mr. Benjamin have been of late devoted to a branch of business for which, boy and man, he has shown the most striking qualifications; and we feel bound to congratulate his co conspirators on the compensation they are likely to realize from the irregular financiering of Benjamin, for the failure of Cobb and Memminger to raise money by their hardly more legitimate enterprises in paper and cotton.

Marshal Kane's Arsenal.—The discoveries made on searching Marshal Kane's office, not only demonstrate his treason, and that he must have a large number of confederates, but that he was preparing for an outbreak that involved in its consequences an immense destruction of life. There were weapons enough found to arms a regiment, and with ammunition sufficient for a battle. There can be no doubt that there are other private depôts in the city equally well supplied with arms, nor that there were men selected who were relied upon to use them when the time should be ripe for a rising. Why there should be any hesitancy under such circumstances in proclaiming and enforcing martial law, passes our comprehension. It seems to us that the quiet of the city, the safety of the loyal troops and of the loyal and order-loving citizens demand it. The arrest and removal of Marshal KANE may, and doubtless has deranged the plans of the conspirators for the present, but the snake will be found to have been "scotched, not killed." If timely precaution is not taken, and a rigid guard kept, the silence of midnight will be broken by the roar of an armed mob, which even in times of peace has been no stranger to that unhappy city.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE INCREASE AND EXTENSION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.—The first movement, in a new and very important direction, has just been made in this City. A considerable number of our leading commercial and financial men have held several informal and preliminary meetings, to organize an association having for its principal object the increase and extension of the commerce of the country, under the conviction that hitherto, or at least for the last twenty years, it has been grossly neglected or altogether ignored by the Government of the United States. While other nations, through their organized administrative departments, have sedulously studied every means of developing and extending their trade, external and internal—and none more so than Great Britain, during every vicissitude of war or peace—the Government of our eminently commercial people, mainly occupied with partisan objects and struggles at Washington, has virtually left the commerce of the country to shift for itself.

It would need only the most casual examination of the statistics of our trade, and especially of its progress for the last ten years, compared with that of Great Britain, to show what we have suffered from this unpardonable neglect.

We rejoice that an association of men, competent to the task, has been formed to arouse the people of this City, and of the whole country, to this shortcoming of our rulers, and to present the facts with sufficient clearness, force and authority, to compel a remedy.

So long as the country was enjoying its late measure of commercial prosperity—in no way the fruit of Governmental care, but flourishing in spite of its neglect—the evil had not aroused public attention. But now that our City has lost at least four-fifths of its usual trade, with every commercial interest shrinking and shriveling under the effect of the present war, its sagacious men are awaking to the necessity of discovering, if possible, new streams of commerce to replenish the golden current thus diminished; and, at any rate, to protect more thoroughly all that remains.

We shall await, with much interest, the proceedings of this Association. It is enough for the present to say, that it has JAMES GALLATIN as its President, and men of similar position as members, and that they will take adequate measures to convince the Government and the country that New-York is in earnest.

AMUSEMENTS.

The manager of the Winter Garden, after doing all that could be done for "Our American Cousin at Home," has withdrawn that remarkable production from the bills, and promises us a novelty to-morrow night, called "Suspense." The latter is, of course, a version of a French piece, and comes to us by way of Mr. SOTHERN, who has put the hated foreigner into a comely English dress. Green-room reports are favorable to the piece.

At Miss KEENE's theatre, the spectacle of the "Seven Sisters" continues to attract good audiences, and will, of course, be continued until further notice. The same remark applies to the "Patriot's Dream," at Barnum's Museum.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY's Ethiopian entertainments, at Stuyvesant Institute, are increasing nightly in popularity, and may now be regarded as one of the most varied of our Summer amusements.

ADELINA PATTI is shortly to make her appearance in London, in the character of *Dinorah*, in MEYERBEER's new opera, "Le Pardon de Ploermel." Her success in the English metropolis appears to be unequivocal. So far, she has appeared in but two characters—*Amina* ("La Somnambula,") and *Lucia* ("Lucia di Lammermoor.") "Le Pardon de Ploermel" will be given in Italian, for the first time in London, where it is known only in an English dress. Miss PATTI has sung the part in French in New-Orleans.

There is an opposition Opera Company at the Lyceum Theatre, London. This is the caste of the "Trovatore:" TITIENS, ALBONI, GINGLINI, DELLE LEDIE, GASSIER and MERCURIALI. It is a pretty formidable affair, it will be seen. VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," is about to be produced, with a distribution especially approved of by the composer himself.

NICHOLAS RUBENSTEIN, a pianist of distinction, and the brother of the celebrated ANTOINE, is playing in London with success.

The annual meeting of the Board of Music Trade, which usually occurs about this time of year, will, for the first time since the organization of the association, be omitted this season. The reasons are too obvious to require any special reference to them. Mr. J. F. HALL, the President of the Board, in his circulars to the various members, says briefly and pithily, that there is a probability that a quorum could not be obtained, and that the present unhappy state of affairs would certainly preclude the attendance of some of the members residing in the Southern States of our Union. And as there seems to be nothing of vital importance demanding the attention of the Board, and no disarrangement in its plans of association, the annual meeting is deferred until the first Wednesday in August, 1862.

Mr. HERMAN WALLENHAUPT has published an effective and brilliant arrangement of the "Star Spangled Banner," for the piano-forte. It is a showy piece, and not beyond the reach of ordinary players.

Our friends on Staten Island are likely to be regaled with good music during the Summer season. We hear of a course of Classical Concerts, which, in all that is admirable, will leave nothing to be desired. There is undoubtedly an opening for a first-class venture of the kind contemplated.

Mr. BERGMANN, the orchestral conductor of the Philharmonic Society, was the recipient of a very hearty complimentary benefit at the German Stadt Theatre, on Friday evening. The house, we are happy to say, was completely crowded. Such a result would surely be obtained for this admirable musician, if he were to venture on an appeal to his American friends. We are largely indebted to Mr. BERGMANN for some of our most advanced ideas on the subject of modern music. He is one of the few men who sees his way clearly amid the intricate schools which now prevail; and although we may not always agree with him, it is certainly our constant privilege to acknowledge the earnestness and ability which he brings to bear on all his efforts to popularize the German school of dramatic music. WAGNER's opera of the "Tannhauser," considerably abbreviated, was played on the occasion referred to, and excited a great deal of curiosity. The work has been heard before, in a more complete form, at the same house, but on the present occasion the performance was extremely creditable, the orchestra and chorus being especially good.

Miss FOSTER made a successful *début* before our public last week, as a reader. The lady possesses much native talent, and is singularly unspoiled by bad teaching. With an average amount of study Miss FOSTER can easily assume a leading position on the stage.

Mr. MARK SMITH, one of the most generally useful actors in the theatrical profession, will in all probability belong to Mr. WALLACK's company next season. We hear it stated also that Mr. TOM PLACIDE will form another member of the same concern.

MENDELSSOHN's music to "Antigone" has recently been revived in London, with great success.

BOURCICAULT's troubles are being set to music in England. We see the announcement of a new comic song, called "The Vicissitudes of a Colleen Bawn."

OLE BULL has turned up once more in London.

Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, the Hippocratic baritone, is in Boston, giving lessons in singing, and otherwise illuminating the natives on the subject of the voice.

"Why won't some one take Niblo's Theatre and relieve the dramatic mind of the Metropolis, by definitively settling all the disputes about its probable lesseeship? Every day we hear of a new project at this popular house, and it is rendered additionally vexatious by the fact that the building since its redecoration is really much too elegant and beautiful to merit one-half of the experimental disgraces that are proposed to be attempted in it. We shall be greatly surprised if Mr. STEWART, who has spent so much money in restoring the brightness of his property, will condescend to hand it over to the tender mercies of mere speculators. What is wanted at Niblo's is either a first-class English Opera, or a first-class dramatic company. Concerning both these enterprises we hear more than enough; but the only one of the twain which seems to be really crystallizing is the dramatic. We learn on what seems to be good authority, that several of our greatest histrionic artists have combined for the purpose of undertaking the management of this house. If it turns out to be true, there can hardly be a doubt about the success of their campaign. An elegant and well-located theatre, backed up with first-class actors, generally commands a liberal share of public patronage. In the year of the panic, our best theatres scarcely suffered from the financial storm. Properly undertaken, a good dramatic season will succeed even in times like these.

It is stated that Mr. BOOTH intends visiting England on an early day. Rather a bad time this for a debutant, when Mr. FECHTER is carrying everything before him.

FINE ARTS.—A visit to the Dusseldorff Gallery is always one of the greatest treats that can be enjoyed by a cultivated person in this mazy metropolis. The standard pictures in that collection are a constant source of pleasure. A recent and very *appropos* addition enhances the customary gratification, and, so to speak, places the gallery on a war footing. We refer to Mr. ROTHERMEL's picture of "The Reading of the Declaration of Independence," a very well considered and masterly production. Without vain search for strong contrasts, or excessive ambition in the way of composition, Mr. ROTHERMEL has succeeded in producing a very effective *tableau*, illustrating one of the most important incidents of our national history. The treatment is thoroughly good, and considering the limits which accuracy impose on the plastic fancy, singularly free from dramatic affectation.

Mr. ROTHERMELL has spent much time in research, so as to have the scene as accurate as possible to the then existing condition of the Philadelphia "State-house-square." The Declaration was read from an observatory, erected for RITTENHOUSE, the astronomer—in the square—and which was pulled down a few years after the incident illustrated. It is referred to in CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL's diary and in a letter of JOHN ADAMS. The general design of Mr. ROTHERMELL's work is towards (and successfully) the portrayal of facts as they were, and not according to the preconceived notions of some of our people of the present day. Many of the persons represented were familiar with the document, and had had a hand in framing it, such as FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON, &c. Their settled convictions are contrasted very vividly with the dubious expression of others of the crowd whose minds could not penetrate so deeply into the future. On the left hand of the picture are represented the law officers or framers of the document, on the right the military powers who were assembled to enforce the doctrines of the Declaration. In a letter from Mr. WATSON, the local historian, he says that the acceptance of the principles enunciated was by no means a unanimous affair. The other groups depicted by Mr. ROTHERMELL are, on the right, the people; on the left, in middle ground near the State-house door, an episodical group who have taken possession of a portrait of GEORGE III., which they are about to take away and burn at Independence Hall. A photographic key accompanies the picture, and affords a complete guide to the many portraits with which it is filled.

Our readers will do well to see this fine work before it is taken from our City.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute—The Gathering at the Academy of Music—What was Done There.

Friday night was a grand time in our sister City. It was the "Commencement" of the "Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, of which Prof. JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., is the honored President. Such occasions invariably attract large congregations, and this was far from an exception. There are several hundred boys in regular attendance upon the school, and each boy's father and mother and particular friends were there, to whose number being added that floating mass of active intelligences who always go to literary entertainments of whatever grade, and there is at once an audience of several thousand individuals.

For several years under the experienced apprenticeship of Dr. RAYMOND, aided by a corps of unexcelled professors and instructors, this institution has been making rapid and upward strides in the estimation not only of the people, but of those better qualified to judge, and to-day it stands confessedly without a superior in the land.

Twice yearly the students come before the public to be examined, and this ordeal the boys have just passed entirely to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, to the credit of their Professors, and much to their own relief. Last night was the end, (and for that reason called the "Commencement?") and the occasion for show. Neatly engraved cards invited and entitled the favored thousands to "assist" at the performances, which, under the direction of Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, the instructor in English literature, Belles Letters and elocution, were to take place at the hallowed temple of the muses, the Academy of Music.

Long before the hour announced for the opening service, the barbaric amphitheatre was crowded. Beautiful women, gushing girls, boquet-laden damsels and anxious mothers occupied prominent seats, supported by stern papas, elder brothers and all the little ones in any way connected with the night's exhibitors. On the stage sat Brooklyn's solid men, the Trustees of the Institute, and all its Professors, with the Appolonic Doctor at their head. At 7½ o'clock precisely the curtain rolled up, and there was disclosed to the view of the audience one of the prettiest sights ever seen by loving eye. The entire stage was filled with benches, on which sat the bright eyed, well-dressed boys, who ten years hence will rule the city, and be known as the citizens of Brooklyn. A spontaneous burst of applause greeted their appearance so beautiful and suggestive.

The exercises were opened by the singing of a chant, "O Holy Ghost, Thou fire Divine," by the singing class, and a subsequent long prayer by Rev. Mr. ——, which was followed by a finely rendered song and chorus, "God for our Native Land." The first part was as follows:

Recitation—"The American Flag"—Drake—John D. Rushmore.
Declamation—"Peaceable Secession"—Webster—Nelson G. Carman.
Oration—"Ancient and Modern Chivalry"—Wm. R. H. Martin.
GLEE—The Red-Cross Knight.
Recitation—"Drunkard's Child"—Anonymous—James B. Camp.
Recitation—"The Man with the Nose"—Anonymous—Arthur J. Munday.
Oration—"Future of the Union"—John Van Nostrand.
CHORUS—Stand, the Ground's Your Own.
DIALOGUE—Extract from "Brutus"—J. Howard Payne.
Brutus.....Fred. Castner. | Lucretius..Albert. J. Gill.
Valerius......A. E Myers. | Collantious..H. Dalley, jr.
A Roman Crowd, &c.
CHORUS—Hail, Columbia!

Master CARMAN's delivery of WEBSTER's national view of "peaceable secession" was very fine and given with spirit. The frequent apt sentences applying so unmistakably to the present difficulties of the country, elicited the heartiest applause and warmed the audience to a Union heat. "The man with the nose" was intended to be funny doubtless, but its comicality was rather lost in its grossness. The extract from "Brutus" was dialogued grandly, and FRED. CASTNER, (Brutus,) who had a good part, made the most of it.

PART II.

New Patriotic Song and Chorus—*G. H. Curtis*.
Oration—Democracy no Failure—Charles T. Lazell.
Declamation—From Col. Baker's "Union Square" Speech—Alfred E. Myers.
Recitation—"The Charge at Balaklava."—*Tennyson*—Henry Dalley, Jr.
SOLO AND CHORUS—Now Tramp o'er Moss and Fell.
Oration—The Profession of Arms—Charles W. Raymond.
Oration—The Heroes—John J. Reed, Jr.
CHORUS—Star-Spangled Banner.

The oration of Mr. LAZELL was an original composition, and though it seemed rather a premature effort on the part of so young an economist, was well written, finely delivered, and created a sensation. Master MYERS deserves well of Col. BAKER, (U. S. Senator from Oregon,) from whose speech he delivered an extract, with more of elocutionary power than did the gallant Colonel himself. Cheer after cheer interrupted the patriotic sentiments, and at one time seemed as if the audience, having had a taste of Union, would never become quiet. The President announced that he was informed that the honorable Senator was in the house, and called for three cheers for him, whereupon, collectively and with transport, the entire congregation went into an ecstacy of applause, which lasted five or six minutes, when they ascertained that Col. BAKER was not in the house, but that Major SMITH, U. S. Army and formerly one of the Professors of the Institute, was, and in default of the Senator they cheered the Major, who modestly acknowledged the compliment. The "Charge at Balaklava" was very well recited.

It is a time-honored custom with the Brooklyn people who gather pleasantly at the Academy, to insist upon the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" on any and all occasions, and last night was not an exception. It was well sung, the audience resolving itself into a congregation and joining in the chorus with a will and a benevolent earnestness seen nowhere else.

The exhibition closed with a capital farce called "A Race for a Dinner." On the stage were the Directors of the Academy, who had vowed that theatrical performances should not be permitted there; on the stage was Mr. CHITTENDEN, who delivered a famous speech at the opening of the Academy, inveighing eloquently against the theatre, and who went into metaphorical convulsions when "Traviata" was announced; and on the stage were divers ministers and deacons as aforesaid; but the play went on. The hero of the piece was JACK RAYMOND, a boy who has not his superior in the country as an actor in low comedy, and who ought to be thoroughly educated, drilled and put upon the stage. His faithful representation of a poor devil who could get no dinner made everybody hungry, and it was with a feeling of relief that they saw the curtain descend. The young gentlemen who assisted in the farce—How, BARNES and others—did as well as their limited parts would permit.

The exhibition was a complete success, creditable alike to teacher and scholar. The people of Brooklyn have reason to be proud of the Institute, and our sincere wish is that its entire Faculty may live for a thousand years, and continue to bring up generations, as they have this one, fit for the sterner duties of life here, and the no less certain pleasures of the life beyond.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY, which has been encamped at Willett's Point, departed yesterday for the seat of war. Everything being in readiness the day before, there was little else to do but to pack the camp equipage and embark. The paymaster finished paying off the regiment Saturday morning. The men all had their leave of absence, and returned promptly to camp, so that there was no trouble about giving them a parole. The Camden and Amboy Company sent their steamer, the *Atlas*, to Willett's Point, and at 1 o'clock P. M. the entire regiment was on board and ready to start. The boat proceeded directly to Amboy, where the regiment took the cars for Washington. They are furnished with the United States musket of 1842, and have all the requisites of a well appointed force. A little drilling, the officers assert, will make them some of the finest soldiers who have gone to the war.

The following is a correct list of the officers of this regiment:

Colonel, JOHN McLEOD MURPHY; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis B. O'Keefe; Major, C. G. Colgate; Adjutant, Walter L. Cassin; Quartermaster, Edward J. Strang; Engineer and Ordnance Officer, Capt. Stephen Chester; Surgeon, James McNair; Sergeant-Major, Jas. W. Drummond; Drum-Major, George Schlosser; Fife-Major, Mearn; Chaplain, George E. Post, M. D.; Paymaster, James H. Welsh.

Company A—Captain, J. C. Hicks; Lieutenant, D. R. Smith; Ensign, Wm. W. Horton.

Company B—Captain, Thos. Bogan; Lieutenant, F. Larkin; Ensign, J. W. Hyatt.

Company C—Captain, J. J. Reilly, (detailed with Lieut. Chas. Bacon to forward supplies,) Lieutenant, G. W. Da Cunha; Ensign, M. J. Hogan.

Company D—Captain, James McQueen; Lieutenant, Joseph Wood, Jr.; Ensign, Timothy Lubey.

Company E—Captain, E. C. Perry; Lieutenant, H. V. Slosson; Ensign, M. Howlett.

Company F—Captain, J. Garrett; Lieutenant, M. P. O'Brien; Ensign, J. B. Thomas.

Company G—Captain, J. Lalor; Lieutenant, W. A. Brown; Ensign, T. Sandford.

Company H—Captain, W. A. Ketchum; Lieutenant, H. F. Bronson; Ensign, Theodore Lane.

Company I—Captain, G. W. Warner; Lieutenant, C. H. Amerman, (detailed as Secretary;) Ensign, John Farrell.

Company K—Captain, James Dodd; Lieutenant, A. P. Greene; Ensign, George Murphy.

CADETS FROM WHITE PLAINS.

EXHIBITION DRILL IN THE CITY PARK.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Cadets of the Military Academy at White Plains, Gen. MONSON J. LOCKWOOD, Principal, arrived in the City *via* Harlem Railroad, alighting at White-street. The corps was then formed in line, and marched down Centre-street in good order to the Park, preceded by DODWORTH's Band, consisting of thirteen pieces, and the Zouave Cadets (youths) of this City, who performed escort duty. They entered the Park from the east side, and presented a fine appearance as they came up, to take their position in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of being reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council. In the absence of the Mayor, however, Col. BURNHAM, the City Marshal, stepped to the platform, where he remained during the whole exhibition, which continued nearly two hours. The Cadets were dressed in blue jackets, trimmed with gilt and red, red pants, and fatigue caps, and carried knapsacks and short bayonet muskets. The corps consists of forty-five boys and youth, whose ages rank from ten to twenty years, and they evinced by their superior drill in the Zouave tactics that their military education had been well attended to. The various evolutions peculiar to this system of manœuvering were beautifully and faithfully executed, and the spectators present did not fail to testify their approbation by frequent and hearty applause. They were under the military command of Major HENRY LOCKWOOD, who is also connected with the Academy. After a severe exercise, in which they fully sustained their reputation as young soldiers, they were drawn up in two columns facing the City Hall, and were presented with a beautiful banner by Gen. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, on behalf of ladies who have taken an interest in the young and gallant soldiers. On presenting the banner, Gen. WRIGHT complimented them on the proficiency they had attained in military science. It was an inappropriate time for speech-making, and as they had been on the ground a long time, engaged in active and arduous drill, he would not occupy their attention but for a few minutes. He had been so pleased with their efforts that he had almost forgotten what he should say. He held in his hands the Stars and Stripes of the American Union—(cheers)—it was unstained, and he hoped it would remain so when committed to their care. They should adopt as a motto, "never fail, never give up." This had been the ruling sentiment in the American army, and we had passed successfully through three wars, and made a peace.

In response, Major LOCKWOOD said he felt confident that the Cadets were all gratified with the beautiful banner presented. The scene would be cherished by them in fond remembrance, and if they should ever go forth to aid in the maintenance of our National honor, it was a scene like that which would nerve their arms and strengthen their hearts. The Band then played an appropriate air, and the line having been again formed, the Cadets moved up Broadway to Union-square, where they were dismissed, to enjoy a two months' vacation.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

The officers of this Regiment, feeling the great importance as citizens of this glorious Union of defending their flag from insult, by a misguided and rebellious people, and knowing their country to require their services, have, at their individual expense, (to some of them all they possessed in this world,) endeavored to keep this fine regiment together until completed and called to the field.

In order to fully maintain the regiment, it is necessary to call upon the generous public, as well as the friends of the regiment, for aid. Wherefore, at a meeting of the Board, held at their rooms, the following officers of the regiment, composing the Finance Committee, were empowered to solicit subscriptions of money, clothing, and provisions, for the aforesaid purpose:

Lieut.-Col. ACKERMAN, | Capt. SMITH,
Capt. RYAN, | Lieut. McTIGHE,
Capt. GREEN, | Lieut. GERAGHTY,
Capt. GAFFNEY, | Lieut. CLOUTIER,
Capt. BURNS, | Lieut. TIGHE,
Capt. BOUCHER, | Lieut. LEGGETT.

CITY GUARD SEA COAST ARTILLERY.

Within the past week, a marked progress has been made by this corps. The rolls have largely increased, the drills have been well attended, and altogether a spirit has been manifested which augurs well for the success of this movement. The movement will receive attention, during the coming week, in the New-York Chamber of Commerce and among the State authorities. Sufficient funds have already been promised by prominent merchants, to provide the City Guard Sea coast Artillery with suitable drill-rooms, guns, camp-equipments and implements, so that some time during the months of August and September this corps can encamp along the line of the harbor and throw up breastworks for heavy batteries. One of our wealthy citizens has been kind and patriotic enough to allow his property to be used for the purpose. The Committee meet every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, to give information and receive new names to the rolls, at No. 654 Broadway.

A HINT TO THE SEWING CIRCLES.

Dr. HARRIS, who is now at Fortress Monroe upon business of the Sanitary Commission lately organized by the President, has written to the Medical Association, entreating them not to discontinue their valuable aid to the Volunteers. He says "The functions and supplies of the Association cannot be *diminished* without causing great destitution and suffering at this *most critical* and important period of the war.' He speaks of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. CLARENCE SEWARD, as a superior body. They, however, with others, were in great need of appliances for the sick; and were unprovided with any conveniences for the wounded in the field, save one ambulance carriage. Dr. HARRIS reports seventeen of this regiment sick in bed. From Mrs. Major MOSSES he learned that "the sick at Fort McHenry, Md., are destitute of bed garments, and need light flannel drawers and undershirts." The usual influx of donations to the Medical Association has much decreased on account of the exodus of families to their country-seats; yet those who are thus able to seek their own recreation, will not surely forget that hundreds of poor and deserving women are in the utmost need of employment and would gladly undertake the making up of material during the hot months. Many of these women have been in the habit of carrying on large establishments of their own, until driven by the evil tide of war upon the shoals of idleness. Let us not forget that while the soldier is defending our homes we must not lose sight of his family. They would much prefer working to accepting charity, which they are now compelled to do.

FLAG RAISING.

A flag will be raised, to-day, at the Congregational Church in State-street. There will be speeches made by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and the Rev. NEWTON HESTON; it is expected to be quite an interesting affair.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT, THE UNION RANGERS.

This regiment has been under marching orders for several days, but owing to the very inadequate supply of arms and equipments, it has been detained, and will not leave before Monday. There is a general complaint among the men regarding the miserable quality of the cloth of which their uniforms are manufactured, and the poor manner in which the clothing has been made up, but the Colonel hopes that the difficulty may be remedied by the early part of the week, and that the regiment will leave well armed and equipped. It is now encamped on Staten Island.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This regiment is now encamped at the mouth of the Monocacy River, as the advance guard of Col. STONE's column. Lieut. MILLER, of Company C, arrived from the camp yesterday morning, and reports the regiment in good discipline, and with but few on the sick list. He will rejoin the regiment on the 6th of July, taking with him such recruits as desire to join, and can equip themselves. For further information, apply at No. 654 Broadway, from 3 to 6 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Massachusets Regiment, Col CLARK, will arrive here on the steamer *Bay State*, this morning, and land at Pier No. 2, North River, at 10 o'clock. They will be received on their landing, by the Sons of Massachusetts, residing in the City.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

The Twenty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. WALTER PHELPS, arrived here in barges from Albany yesterday afternoon, and were immediately transferred, without landing, to a steamer for Elizabethport, N. J., where they took the cars for Washington last evening. The regiment numbers 850 men, mainly from Washington, Warren and Rensselaer Counties.

THE "COMPROMISE" PETITION.

We have received the following communication from Mr. GUION in relation to the "compromise" petition circulated by him, a notice of the seizure of which by the Police authorities was published in yesterday's TIMES. A sufficient answer to the complaints of Mr. GUION will be found in a letter from Rev. Dr. VINTON, which follows his communication, showing the deception practiced in obtaining signatures to the petition. The object of the seizure, as we understand it, was not to interfere with the right of petition, either of Mr. GUION or any one else, but simply to enable citizens who had been imposed upon, to expose the fraud, and set themselves right before the community:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an humble and peaceable citizen, desirous of preserving the Union in its integrity, and averting the horrors of civil war, and with the approval and encouragement of many of our best citizens, I deemed, it my duty to circulate a petition to the President of the United States, in accordance with the suggestion in his Inaugural Address, calling a Convention of all the States, to effect (if possible) a settlement of our National difficulties, without bloodshed. Many of our citizens of acknowledged influence had cheerfully affixed their names, and others were ready to do so. Being requested yesterday by Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR, of No. 48 Pine-street, to call upon him at his office, as he particularly desired to see me, and concluding it was on business matters, I waited upon him, and was met by the inquiry, had I my petition with me? Replying in the affirmative, he said he would like to look at it. Having two with me, I handed them both to him. After looking at them and asking a gentleman in his office to sign it, who declined, he handed them to two persons in his front office, strangers to myself, and immediately retired into his back office, closing the door after him. Upon requesting those persons to hand me the petitions, they refused to do so, stating, at the same time, that they were detectives of the Police, and had orders from Superintendent KENNEDY to bring myself and the petitions to his office in Broome-street, against which I protested, both to them and said JAMES B. TAYLOR, that I had been dishonorably enticed into his office, and demanding the return of my papers requesting at the same time to be allowed to go to my office to see my nephew, all of which was refused, and I was taken by them to the Superintendent's office, with the assurance that all necessary information with regard to my arrest would be given by Mr. KENNEDY, at his office. Upon our arrival there, a person, apparently in authority, inquired of these men whether they had obtained those papers, and after looking over them and commenting upon the folly of those encouraging the idea of peace, and predicting the disgrace of all such as should be found advocating such a course, he also, on my requesting him, refused to return me the papers, or inform me on what charge I had been arrested. He also said if I would call in the evening Mr. KENNEDY would explain the matter to me. This I did not conceive it my duty to do, as I do not understand why any American citizen should be restrained of his liberty when no charge is preferred against him.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if this matter concerned myself alone, (being conscious of purity of motive, and yielding to no man in devotion to the interests of my country, whose laws I have always endeavored to obey,) I might pass it by without notice, but as it affects the rights and interests of all men who love their country, and would see its Government so administered as to protect the rights of all its citizens, and so fulfil its mission of Liberty, Justice and Fraternity, I cannot refrain from giving it publicity, regretting that fellow-citizens, bound together by so many considerations, and all apparently seeking the prosperity of the Union, should be so devoid of charity, which is the only bond of Union. That our country may be safely brought through all its difficulties, and again enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity, ought to be the fervent desire of all men; nor should those who seek so blessed a consummation be denounced as traitors, or arrested as criminals, without process of law.

FREDERICK A. GUION.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, under the head of "A Compromise Petition," I observe the name of my son, published as one of the subscribers.

This petition prays for a "separation" of the Union a measure, in my judgment, fraught with death to our national being, and entailing misery on our children, and subversive of the honorable position which under our beneficent National Constitution, the country has attained amongst the nations of the world.

A separation of the Union is, therefore, a design which ought to be disowned and crushed, at whatever cost, by every loyal citizen of the United States. Such is my teaching in my family, in society, and in the Church.

On inquiry, I learn from my son that he signed the petition, after repeated solicitations, in pencil, in the street, with no knowledge that it contained the clause in question. The time of the transaction was months ago, before the outrage at Fort Sumter. On learning the character of the petition and the use which is attempted to be made of it at this crisis, when the sturdiest energies of patriotism are put forth in war to defend the Union and perpetuate the Constitution of the United States, my son, on his own motive, and before my inquiry of him, has erased his name (which he finds not written in his hand,) on the copy seized, in the possession of the Chief of Police.

My son is under age, and this fact may suggest the proper value to be set on other signatures on the same paper.

I will venture to add, Mr. Editor, my earnest hope, that the purpose to deprave, by dividing, the public sentiment at this time, through ideas of compromise, may be denounced as seditious, and brought to nought, by the honest indignation of patriotic hearts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS VINTON.

TRINITY CHURCH, June 29, 1861.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE CASE OF THE PIRATES OF JEFF DAVIS.

Before Commissioner J. Buchanan Henry.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a crowd of citizens gathered in the building of the United States Court in Chambers-street, expecting to see the pirates of the *Savannah* when brought up for examination before Commissioner HENRY.

The Commissioner and the various counsel were punctual in their attendance.

Mr. Ethan Allen, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, appeared for the Government.

Mr. Laroque appeared for Mr. Hasleston, the First officer of the *Savannah*, and said that Mr. Daniel Lord would also appear for that gentleman, but was then unavoidably absent.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan offered as counsel for Capt. Baker, the corsair chief, and said that James T. Brady was also retained for Mr. Baker, but was then engaged elsewhere.

Mr. Joseph H. Dukes, and Mr. Isaac Da Vega, both Counselors of this City, said that they were associated with Mr Larocque and Mr. Lord, for Mr. Hasleston, and that they would also defend Mr. Passeillague, the Purser of the *Savannah*.

Mr. Ridgway said that he offered as general counsel for all the accused, excepting those who were otherwise provided with counsel, as above stated.

Mr. Ethan Allen, for the Government, upon opening the investigation, said that the prosecution did not propose to go on with the case to-day: that one of the witnesses for the Government was too unwell to be present, and that another could not be reached in time; that up to this meeting of counsel Mr. Ridgway was the only party whom the prosecution had met answering for the accused; that timely notice had been given to Mr. Ridgway during the day that a motion would be made by the prosecution to adjourn the investigation, and he assented to it, and suggested that the prisoners be not brought into court. This was the reason why the prisoners were not present before the Commissioner; for it was thought to be useless to bring the prisoners through the streets merely to gratify the curiosity of the crowd, if no good end was to be served by it. Still, if the counsel desired to press the investigation, and if the Commissioner proposed to go on with it, under the circumstances, the prisoners would be sent for immediately, and would be here forthwith.

Mr. Laroque said in reply that he was even gratified that the prisoners were not present, as there could have been no good purpose in having them before the Commissioner if the case was to be postponed, to which postponement he very cheerfully assented.

The rest of the counsel present assenting, the Commissioner adjourned the investigation till Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

A large company of spectators had gathered in the building where the examination was to be held, anxious to get a sight at the "fire-eaters," and were very much disappointed when they learned that the accused were not to be disturbed, during the day at least, in their quiet rest at the Tombs.

Obituary.

Col. JOHN H. PRENTISS died at Cooperstown on the 26th, aged 77. He was born in Worcester Mass.; was foreman in the office of the New-York *Evening Post* in 1808; at the close of that year he assumed the editorial supervision of the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, and was for many years among the most prominent politicians of the State. He was a genial gentleman, whom every one respected.

The Farmington *Patriot* announces the death of Hon. NATHANIEL CUTLER, on the 8th inst., at the age of 86. He was born at Western, (now Warren,) Worcester County, Mass., June 29, 1775; graduated at Dartmouth in 1798, and admitted to the bar in 1803. In public life, Mr. CUTLER stood deservedly high. He represented the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1819. He was appointed Judge of the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas, in 1812, but did not accept the commission. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Maine, in 1819. He was chosen to the Senate in 1828, and in 1829, by virtue of his position as President of that body, he became Governor of the State for the unexpired term, left vacant by the death of Gov. LINCOLN.

The Adriatic's Passage to St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, June 29.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York Tuesday morning last, arrived off this port at 9½ Friday evening, making the run in *three days twelve and one-half hours*. The last two days she averaged fourteen knots per hour. It is expected she will arrive at Galway by next Thursday noon.

Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, June 29.

Three boys, named HENRY MURRAY, THOS. O'BRIEN and MICHAEL FINNEGAN, attempted to pass between the abutment of the Fair-street Bridge and the railroad track at the south end of the dépôt, last night, just as the 8 o'clock express train was leaving, and they were badly crushed. Two have since died.

Nomination Declined.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

WM. M. MEREDITH declines the nomination for Congress in the Second District, made at a meeting last night.

Sailing of the Jura.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 29.

The steamship *Jura* sailed hence for Liverpool, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, with 78 passengers.

Advertisements.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only materia that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$300,000.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway,
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the Times counting-room

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Fourth of July,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.
The most delicious and invigorating creams and ices, including vanilla, strawberry, lemon, chocolate, pine apple, fruit, ices, orange, strawberry, raspberry and pine apple.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hats, Hats.—DOUGAN'S SUMMER STYLE OF DRESS, SOFT AND STRAW HATS in great demand, also MILITARY HATS AND CAPS. Give him a call. No. 102 Nassau, corner of Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

HUDSON—JOHNSON—At Christ's Church, Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, June 27, by Rev. George D. Johnson, WILLIAM HENRY HUDSON of New-York, to SUSAN EDWARDS, daughter of Wm. Samuel Johnson.

DIED.

CRARY.—In this City, on Friday, June 28, suddenly, FRANK STRATTON, youngest son of Giles R. and Mary A. Crary, aged 6 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday July 1 at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Leroy st.

SCOFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, June 29, of consumption, JAMES M. SCOFIELD, aged 51 years and 1 month.

His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment on Monday morning, from his late residence, No. 249 West 49th-st.

POST.—In this City, on Saturday, June 29, EMELINE FLANDRAU, wife of Samuel L. Post, Jr., in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 15 Charles-st., on Monday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday, June 29, CHARLES E. FRENCH, youngest child of Benjamin and Eliza French, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 105 Essex-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McGRATH.—In this City, on Saturday, June 29, of typhoid fever, MARIA, wife of Peter McGrath, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, (to-day,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 179 East 34th-st.

MABIE.—In this City, on Friday, June 28, LOUISA H. C., wife of Cornelius Mabie, and daughter of the late John Miller.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 West 43d-st.

GARRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 28, Mrs. SUSANNAH GARRETT, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Peircey, No. 24 High-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 30th inst.

KIRBY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 29, ANNA MARIA KIRBY, aged 26 years, the beloved wife of John W. Kirby.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, (this day,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 Smith-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, F. C. Kirby, also the Sons of Temperance, Washington Division No. 4, and the members of Zeredatha Lodge No. 483, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to New Utrecht for interment.

MORRISON.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday afternoon, June 28, at his residence, Mr. JOHN MORRISON, of the firm of Peddie & Morrison, No. 77 Chambers st.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

I. O. OF O. F.—NOTICE.—The members of Blooming Grace Lodge No. 182, I. O. of O. F.; also, the members of sister Lodges, are respectfully invited to meet at the Lodge room, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, WILLIAM HOBBS. By order. ISAAC A. ROSE, N. G.
E. MACKELDEN, Per. Sec'y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 359.—June 29, 1861.
72, 1, 75, 24, 67, 39, 61, 71, 45, 42, 26, 4, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 360.—June 29, 1861.
4, 65, 13, 36, 21, 72, 41, 61, 40, 38, 7, 31, 64.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office No 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents a bottle.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make, 10, 25, 70 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
[illegible]
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, June 28, 1861.

TO THE PRESS OF NEW-YORK.—I DESIRE thus publicly to acknowledge our obligation to the officers and privates of the Dekalb Regiment, for their hearty, active and important service rendered in saving the property of the Company at the disastrous conflagration of our dépôt and stables. Also, to the Fire Department, who labored with the greatest zeal, under the most discouraging circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. DANIELS, President.

N. B.—Our cars will run as usual.

MILITARY.

SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

Persons desirous of donating money, clothing, hospital stores &c., &c., to this Regiment, can do so by sending to the undersigned.

All persons having demands against the Regiment, will present them for adjustment.

Capt. D. E. GAVIT,
At Merritt & Brown's, No. 18 Beekman-st.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by

CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Treason Unmasked.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald*, although some time since compelled by public opinion to turn from secession flat-footed to the Union sentiment, would seem to be as much as ever secession in its views, and especially anxious that the Confederate States should have an only chance to establish their Government. JEFF. DAVIS and the other traitors have probably proposed to the *Herald* that their success should in this way be made a fixed fact. For a money consideration, the *Herald*, by abusive and untrue statements in reference to the views and action of the British Government, is enjoined to provoke a war collision between the United States and England, *so that the Confederate States may have the defence of the war power of England.* The immediate effect of such a war would afford instantaneous relief and strength to the South, by creating a powerful diversion in JEFF DAVIS' favor. There are more ways than one in which a disguised traitor may be a traitor still. B.

Abuses in the "Pass" System at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to add a word to the statements of your correspondent, in reference to the giving of Passes at Head-quarters at Washington to visit the intrenchments, by Mr. DRAKE DE KAY.

They are fully confirmed by a gentleman, whom I met at Willard's, in Washington, on the 19th inst.

Besides, an officer of the Twelfth New-York Regiment applied on that day for a pass for himself and three relatives from the North, and he was refused—yet I met in the evening a gentleman who had also been refused a pass, and who, with seven Massachusetts officers, visited the whole line from Arlington to Alexandria.

Would it not be as well to abolish "passes," if they are not necessary, as then Mr. Secretary would not have to administer on such loose principles, and avoid mortifying meritorious officers, who wish to be courteous to their family friends who had come a long way to visit them. CIVIS.

National, not Federal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that you make frequent use of the term "Federal," in speaking of the *National* army or forces. See your article on "The Approaching Campaign in Virginia," in Thursday's issue.

Much harm has been done in our country by the misuse of terms, and, permit me to say, I think you are doing harm by using the word "Federal," as applied to our Government and Army.

We are a NATION, not a *Federation* or *Confederation.* "Federal" is defined as relating to a league or compact. "Federalize—to confederate; to unite in a confederacy."

Now, you know we once had a "Confederacy," and finding it wholly inadequate to national purposes, our wise men set it aside, formed a *Constitution*, and established a *National* Government. That National Government the rebels are endeavoring to overturn, but the people are resolved that it shall stand as firm and enduring as the everlasting hills. N. S.

Celebration of July Fourth in Westchester.

The following is a letter addressed to Mr. H. M. DEWEY, the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration contemplated at Mount Kisco, already referred to in our columns:

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge your note of June 8, advising me that it has been determined by the citizens of Bedford and Newcastle to unite in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence at Mount Kisco, on the Fourth of July at 3 P. M., and that the Committee of arrangements had unanimously invited me to officiate as the orator of the day.

The honor thus conferred upon me I highly appreciate, and the more since the events now transpiring give to the birth day of our country new significance and lend to its historic memories a deeper and more instructive interest.

In these times the duty of prompt obedience to the public will, properly expressed, forbids me to hesitate in accepting the post which your Committee have assigned me, however much I might prefer that it should be more worthily filled. Please convey to them my acceptance of their invitation. I beg leave at the same time to return to them my thanks for so gratifying an expression of their confidence, and to yourself my acknowledgments for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me their wishes.

I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

JOHN JAY.

JAY HOMESTEAD, BEDFORD, Friday, June 10, 1861.

An Indorsement of the James' Gun.

The following resolutions, which were passed at the recent trial of this gun and its projectiles, were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great satisfaction the result of the experiments made by Gen. JAMES, this day, of his rifled cannon and projectiles, one of 9,000 pounds throwing a projectile of 100 pounds weight, and the other, a 6-pound howitzer, throwing a projectile of 13 pounds.

Resolved, That we are convinced that the improvements of Gen. JAMES in this patent which he has obtained, are of such value, that our Government are recommended to adopt the same, whenever and wherever they want to use cannon.

Resolved, That for service on ship board, it is particularly adapted, as a larger weight of metal is thrown from a comparatively smaller gun, at increased distance, and with greater accuracy than any other known method.

Resolved, That Gen. JAMES, for his energy and long perseverance in this patriotic work, and attention to the improvement of arms for the benefit of his country, is entitled to, and should receive the warmest consideration and attention of the American people, and the Government of the United States.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK,
JOHN J. ELNEY,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
RICHARD WARREN.

Dated June 22, 1861.

The Mendoza Earthquake.

Some account has recently been given of the earthquake at Mendoza, an interior city of the Argentine Confederation. Twelve thousand persons are known to have perished in the city and neighborhood. Many thousand survivors are left entirely destitute, and a large number have been so maimed that they will be necessarily dependent upon charity for the rest of their lives. The complete destruction of the city so prostrates the ordinary commerce of the Province, that those able to work find no one able to employ them, and the most abject poverty hangs over the people. Subscriptions have been made in the neighboring Provinces, and in Europe, to help these unfortunate people, and it is hoped that in this country some charitably disposed persons may be able and willing to assist them, notwithstanding the demand now made by events here.

Subscriptions will be received and forwarded to Mendoza, by MANUEL R. GARCIA, Secretary of Legation, or by EDWARD F. DAVISON, Consul of Buenos Ayres, at No. 128 Pearl-street.

SENATORS DOUGLAS AND BRECKINRIDGE.—"Asa Trenchard" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"After the close of the last Presidential election, and on the assembling of Congress, Judge DOUGLAS wishing, as he assured me at the time, to wash out any old grudges or ill-feelings, and to begin his personal relations with his Senatorial colleagues anew, sent his card to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as a first step to his intended course of conciliation. He met Mr. B., who passed him without a bow of recognition. The card remained unanswered. Subsequently, Mrs. DOUGLAS, animated by the same kind and magnanimous disposition, and unaware of the discourtesy of the Kentucky Senator, sent him her usual reception cards. To these Mr. BRECKINRIDGE responded, by returning his card to *Mrs.* DOUGLAS, the *Mrs.* underscored. Such a littleness could not escape immediate recognition. 'I thought it,' said the Judge to me, some time after, 'not the best evidence of greatness of mind, or largeness of heart, and most certainly would much prefer receiving than giving the discourtesy.' I am of the opinion that there are thousands who are of the same opinion. I mention the trivial anecdote as a specimen of the magnanimous chivalry of a gentleman who has been wontedly boasted as a prince of the finished, courtier-like Senator."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 24,159 bbls. Flour, 525 bbls. Corn Meal, 234,465 bushels Wheat, 24,150 bushels Corn, 7,020 bushels Rye, 2,652 bushels Barley, 29,680 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 445 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,787 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 42 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 645 bbls., including 508 bbls. Pots, and 137 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—All kinds have been inactive, at irregular prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request to-day. Sales 80 bags Laguayra at 14½.@14¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 14¼c.; and 230 bags Rio at 11¾c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been rather limited to-day, but, in view of the reduced supply available, holders are very firm, the tendency of the market being in their favor. Sales 1,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Middling Fair	15½	15¾	15¾	16¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been freely offered and purchased at 90c.@$1 for Canton, ℘ box.

FISH—A limited inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $2 25@$3 12½ ℘ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been less active for all kinds of State and Western Flour, though prices have been tending downward. The receipts, since our last, have been rather heavy, and receivers have been eager to sell. The inquiry from shippers has been restricted. Sales have been made of 16,200 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 15; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 50@$4 90, mainly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 25@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 35@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 15
Extra State	4 50	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 25	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35	@ 5 80
Interior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues very dull, at drooping prices. Sales 800 bbls., at $5 50@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 37½@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $2 85@$3 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—The heavy arrivals and the eagerness of receivers to dispose of their supplies, have had the effect of depressing prices of all kinds of Wheat. The demand from shippers has been active; that from millers limited. The reported sales comprise 263,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 15@$1 20; Canada Club $1 03; White Western $1 18@$1 33½, chiefly at $1 20; Red Western, $1 08@$1 12½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 02@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 78c.@$1; Northwestern Club, at 92c.@97c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 72c.@95c.; White Kentucky, at $1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is less active and rather heavy. Sales reach 52,000 bushels at 40c.@50c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 51c.@52c. for Western White, and 51c. for Northern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at 66c.@69c for Northern 66c for Canadian, and 60c.@64c., according to quality, for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 9,500 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canadian at 27½c.@30c., Western, at 27c.@30c., and State at 30c.@31c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet and depressed to-day at 35c.@40c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been moderate during the past week. Messrs. WETZEL & WETEMEYER report receipts of 30,440 Hides, and 203 bales do., including 22,580 hides from California. The transactions in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "Dry Hides—No change for the better is yet noticeable in the market for this description of merchandise; dullness continues to be the leading feature, nor is there any prospect of an increased demand from the trade until some improvement in the inquiry for the manufactured article prevails. The extreme low rates to which prices are gradually declining may induce a speculative inquiry, but the demand for consumption will in any event be light during the Summer months. For Wet-Salted Hides the market has been quiet throughout the week, under little or no demand for export and a very light inquiry from home buyers. Prices are nominally unchanged, but to effect sales lower rates would have to be submitted to. *Upper Leather Hides*—The stock of this description has been diminished this week by the shipment to Europe of 5,000 Sierra Leone and 930 Gambia Bissau. Some inquiry is made by Eastern buyers for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, but their views are too far below those of holders to effect sales." Week's sales and shipments of all descriptions 25,100 hides, including 1,260 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21 ℔s., 16¾c., cash, less 4 ℘ cent, usual selection, for Canada; 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 ℔s., 16c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Hache, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 450 Dry Texas, 25 ℔s., 10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 450 Dry Western 18 ℔s., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Dry West ro, 22 ℔s., 9½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,700 Country and City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 5½c., cash, for export. In addition to the above: 5,000 Sierra Leone, shipped to Marseilles; 930 Gambia and Bissau, shipped to Hamburg; 1,960 Port-au-Platte, shipped to Bremen; 2,300 Porto Cabello, shipped to Havre. Also, the following sent to tan: 2,300 Buenos Ayres, 1,500 Rio Grande, 1,000 Western 3,600 Texas. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 444,000 (same time last year 254,000—year before, 163,900,) and 1,132 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,600 Horse, 2,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in demand at full prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 15c.@25c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in very moderate request at $1 12½ ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co notice, thus: "We have no change to report in the market for either Hemlock or Oak Sole. But few buyers have been in the market and they have bought very sparingly, and only a few sales have been made on orders. Prices are nominally unchanged, though doubtless some reduction would be made to cash customers. Shipments to Hamburg and Liverpool continue to a moderate extent, but with fair receipts from tanneries, the stock is still increasing. Other descriptions continue unchanged—dull." Week's receipts of sole, about 43,000 sides.

LIME—Rockland: 50c. for common and 95c. for lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been restricted; sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 20@26c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 15c. ℘ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactive, and somewhat nominal in price.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been in demand at $4 75@5 for Crude, ℘ 280 ℔s., and 81@82c. for Spirits ℘ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been in fair request, including Common at $2 37½@$2 50 ℘ 310 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request and prices have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales 650 bbls., including Mess, at $14 62½@$15, and Prime at $9 75@$10 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 325 tcs. and bbls., 8¾c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues inactive, at $5 00@$11 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$5 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; prime Mess. $16 00@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling slowly, at from 7½c.@12½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, 3c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 75 tierces at $5 50@$6 per 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive; week's sales, 6,000 ℔s. San Juan and 2,500 ℔. Para, on private terms; and 800 ℔s. Western at 30c., cash, ℘ ℔. Goat have been in slack demand, buyers having been reluctant to pay asking prices.

SUGARS—Have been less freely sought after, to-day. Sales, 480 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@4¾c.; with 350 boxes Havana at 5c.@6¾c., ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—The reduced supplies, and advanced claims of holders, check business. Sales, since our last, 127 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@13c., 116 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@7½c., and 30 bales Yara, on private terms, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 ℔s 8⅜c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 600 bbls., at 15c@15½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of June, Messrs. TELKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: During the last month the sales of Wool were smaller than those of May, and only of such kinds as were suitable for army and navy goods. There was no demand worth mentioning for fine fleece and fine pulled Wools; the low quotations for which have been based upon the general opinion of them in our different markets, and the prices paid at the auction sale in Boston of some 300,000 lbs. of domestic fleece, and some pulled Wools, on the 13th ult. Although the sale was well attended, yet the finest and fine fleeces sold very poorly, the prices being 33@31c., while fine medium and medium brought 3sc.@31c.; there were none of the lowest grades. The fine fleece Wool could not be sold at present over 40c. cash. For military goods the demand for wools has fallen off, and is not expected to improve, as the manufacturers have supplied themselves well with stock. The stock of fleece wool is somewhat reduced, but larger than it was this time last year. Of pulled wools, we have, besides extra, the quantity of which is moderate, but little super and No. 1 both of which continued in demand. Respecting the new clip we learn that there has been little doing, and wools can be purchased in the interior, in several localities, at an average of 25c.@27c. cash. Buyers, however, are scarce. Wool laid in at such low figures appears safe and profitable; it will be necessary, nevertheless, to hold it for about six months, and perhaps even longer. Nearly all of our own manufacturers who are not making military goods, are either running short time or have stopped their mills altogether. At present there is almost no stock of Texas Wool on the market, and no arrivals from that section looked for—the same may be said of the other Southern blockaded ports. California wools have sold moderately during the past month—we have a light stock of them. The arrivals have been of no importance, but we know of shipments being on the way. Fine foreign wools, both Mestiza and Cape, have continued to be neglected either month, and prices are nominal. Medium foreign wools have been in good demand at about former rates, some with a slight decline. Our stocks have become so reduced as to prevent the filling of orders for several kinds. Low and coarse foreign wools for carpet manufacture, have been sold to a very limited extent, at somewhat easier prices, though the stock is very light and imports of no amount. The carpet branch of trade is suffering more than others, and the manufacture is nearly stopped. The last London auction sales of colonial wools went off at about former rates, only the faulty and wasty descriptions experienced a decline of ½d. to 1d. ℘ ℔. The low wools sold with less spirit, and the prices are quoted ½d. to ¾d. lower than those of the last Liverpool sales. On the European Continent the wool markets are reported quiet, but firm, with a tendency, however, towards easier prices during the new clip.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1861.

	Cents ℘ ℔.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece	34@35
Saxony fleece	34@35
Full-blood fleece	34@35
Half and three quarter-blood fleece	28@33
Native and quarter blood fleece	28@33
Common fleece	28@33
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	34@40
Saxony fleece	34@40
Full-blood fleece	34@40
Half and three quarter-blood fleece	31@34
Native and quarter-blood fleece	29@33
Common fleece	29@33
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana	
Saxony fleece	34@35
Full blood fleece	34@33
Half and three-quarter blood fleece	27@31
Native and quarter blood fleece	27@31
Common fleece	21@31
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	25@32
Unwashed	15@21
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed fleeces	26@31
Washed fleeces, burry	17@23
Unwashed fleeces, burry	8@14
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	14@17
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	18@22
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	25@31
Merinos, unwashed	18@22
Mixed fleeces, washed	20@26
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	14@18
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	10@12
California.	
Washed fleece	28@32
Unwashed fleece, fine	20@24
Unwashed fleece, medium	14@19
Unwashed fleece, coarse	10@13
PULLED WOOL	
New-York City, Extra	34@38
New-York City Super	30@32
New-York City, No. 1	24@26
Country, Extra	30@35
Country, Super	31@35
Country, No. 1	25@28
Country, No. 2	8@10
Lambs	26@38
Tubwashed	28@34
Western, limed pulled wool	20@23

FREIGHTS—The market was rather quiet to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. @1s. 7½d.; and by a foreign vessel, 2s ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8¼d. ℘ bushel; Cotton 5-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ 310 ℔s. Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s. Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For Havre, Wheat 16c. ℘ bushel. For Antwerp, Wheat in ship's bags, 9d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a ship, 995 tons, from St. George, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, supposed at £4; a brig, 267 tons, from New Bedford to Havre, 4,000 bbls. Sperm Oil, 3½c.; a Norwegian bark to Antwerp, at a round sum; a bark, 216 tons, to Lisbon, 200 hhds. Tobacco, $10, thence to Rio Grande, Salt, 35s.; a bark, 308 tons, to Cette, $50 for Heavy Pipe Staves, $55 for extra heavy, and $35 for hhd.; a brig, 189 tons, to Savanna-la-Mar and back, $1,600; a British brig, 107 tons, to Granada, with privilege of another port, and back to New-York, $1,200; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Falmouth Jam., and back, $1,400; a bark to Key West, 12½c. ℘ foot, $6 ℘ ton and 62½c. ℘ bbl.; a bark and a brig from Danvers to Tortugas, one if not both, Lumber, $9 50.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Chicago Commercial Express, June 27.

The season continues cool and generally favorable for wheat, but not for corn. To the westward and northward of this point, the complaint now is, that the high winds, both cold and dry, have taken all the moisture out of the soil, leaving the fields in a bad condition for the harvest of the coming month. A heavy rain storm swept over here Tuesday night, coming from the northwest, but whether or not it formed far enough way from the Lake to benefit any large section of the country, we have not yet learned. To-day there is prospect of a general and extended rain. There can be little doubt that the area of ground sown and planted this year in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa exceeds that of last year, and under ordinary circumstances there will be a large yield. Winter wheat in Illinois is now in the hands of the harvesters, and is a fair yield in quantity. Spring wheat in this State is variously reported; in some sections too much straw and too little head; in others parched and shriveled; in others [illegible] with rust; but we incline to the opinion that the prospects of a good average crop are still encouraging. Corn is yet too far off from a harvest to calculate upon it; the crop is backward, and will need a favorable July and August, but a large breadth is planted and a good crop in both quantity and quality is yet among the possibilities.

The Produce market during the last few days have improved in some respects, under a larger supply of money, and of vessels of the grain class still, at a very low point just after our last review, the improvement scarcely more than brings the principal articles back where they were a week ago. Flour gave way 20c.@30c last Tuesday, has since slowly recovered 10c.@15c. Wheat went down 2c.@3c, but has crept back again. Corn yielded at one time but soon rallied, and up to last evening had advanced fully 2c since our last but to-day it was lower again and the feeling is quite heavy at the close. Oats have been pretty active, with some little variation, closing rather quiet but steady. Barley has been but little handled. Rye in fair request and maintained. Nothing doing in seeds. Fish dull. Vegetables very irregular. Highwines quiet but firm. Live stock active, cattle rather higher and hogs steady. Hides dull and hardly maintained. Tallow declined on common descriptions.

The scarcity of money for purchasing, and the scarcity of vessels for shipping, which have been such depressing elements in our market, now happily somewhat relieved, have had the effect to reduce receipts from the interior, though the aggregate of last week exceeded a million bushels, and we very much doubt whether the aggregate will fall below that respectable figure, during the continuance of lake navigation.

The shipments by lake are less than the receipts, the difference last week being over 30 ℘ cent. It was an exceedingly dull week, and we have never seen so few vessels in the river from day to day. This week, so far, shipments are more active and will undoubtedly exceed the receipts by a large per centage.

The receipts of the first half of the current week up to this morning, were 11,779 bbls. Flour, 129,655 bush. Wheat, 370,869 bush. Corn, 3,412 bush. Oats, 959 bush. Barley, and 7,496 bush. Rye, or a total of 571,186 bush.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 11,840 bbls. Flour, 324,528 bush. Wheat, 365,950 bush. Corn, 73,132 bush. Oats, 22,765 bush. Rye, 9,000 bush. Barley, or a total of 815,575 bush. The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the first of January for four years stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st week..	190 550	61,293	156,237	35[illegible],329
2d week...	176 540	79 291	211,852	469 107
3d week...	177 680	72 350	333 035	414 318
4th week....	147 623	84 971	321 258	341 615
5th week....	96 664	136,778	241 866	353 499
6th week...	160 054	132,298	288 [illegible]	372 500
7th week...	173 008	173 647	253,001	308 791
8th week...	232 123	112 155	188 588	313 461
9th week...	180 690	161 [illegible]	131 993	338 051
10th week..	234,142	64 794	230 129	271,076
11th week..	127 772	77 726	451 493	478 611
12th week...	115 062	182,185	299 575	481 041
13th week...	172,443	155 379	281 265	533 91[illegible]
14th week...	330 184	151 914	444,743	206 470
15th week..	319 637	129 680	428 919	233 156
16th week...	310 759	168 945	529 977	462 7[illegible]2
17th week..	678 682	185 433	514 584	613,039
18th week..	497 514	213 831	836 293	902 828
19th week..	493,612	228 3[illegible]3	677 333	935 518
20th week..	519 697	322 136	817 163	1 038 219
21st week...	397 988	479 887	827 318	1 085 405
22d week...	307,976	514 634	675 103	1 326 146
23d week...	642 020	474,302	524,976	1,223 450
24th week..	993,474	369,795	675 512	1,097,937

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	July 3
New York	Southampton	New York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Bo[illegible]ussia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 1
Rangoon	Liverpool	New Orleans	Sept. 1

FROM AMERICA.

	Leaves	For	
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 31
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails ... 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE $1. POST FREE.
DE CORDOVA'S HUMEROUS POEM
"THE PRINCE'S VISIT."
With fine steel plates after designs by
H. L. STEPHENS C. ROSENBERG, and J. D. SMILLIE.
N. B.—Canvassers wanted throughout the States.
Apply to B. FROOHAU, Publisher,
No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PATRIOTIC MUSIC, PUBLISHED by HORACE WATERS, Agent at his new store, No. 481 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts: "Where Liberty dwells there is my Country," "Our Country, now and Ever," "Three Cheers for Our Banner," "Madman, Spare that Flag," "Freemen's Gathering," "God Save Our Land," also, "Flag of Our Union Forever," "Star Spangled Banner," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," price 25 cents each. Patriotic Song Book, 64 pages, words and music, 10 cents; 15,000 copies issued. Union Song Book, 108 pages words, 15 cents. Piano music. "Yankee Doodle, with Variations," 50 cents; "Union Waltz," "Fort Sumter," March, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music for customers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a good girl, by her present employer, with whom she has been for the last seven years; she would do chamberwork or general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 105 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a competent young woman; is willing to go to the country if desired. Can be seen to-day and Monday at her present employers, No. 51 East [illegible].

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country. Will be found a competent cook and thorough laundress; makes good bread and pastry; is obliging, neat, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman who can enter her place at the shortest notice, wishes a situation at moderate wages; she can bake, cook, wash and iron, and make butter; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, with four years' reference, wants a situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; understands the management of a baby from its birth; is also a fine seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable widow woman, a situation as wet nurse. Inquire for Mrs. MULLER, No. 283 7th-av., or of Dr. Clow, No. 247 West 27th-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

A LADY, WHO IS ABOUT PARTING WITH her nurse, an English woman, is desirous of obtaining a situation for her, as her as nurse or chambermaid, she can highly recommend her. Address C, Box No. 1,077 Post-office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS GROOM, COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A young man (English) desires a situation as above; he can milk and make himself generally useful, if required; wages considered no object; seven years' unexceptionable testimonials of ability and good character can be given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 8[illegible] 6th av., between 43d and 44th sts.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotch gardener, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and willing to make himself generally useful; can give good references. Address E. N., No. 6 John-st., [illegible] store.

HE CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S house [illegible] for the Summer by a man and wife. Protestants; will be found trustworthy and careful. Inquire at No. 335 6th-av., second floor, front room for a few days.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply to J. F. JOY, Secretary, No. 88 Wall st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—OUR BOOK-KEEPER having gone to the war we are in want of help during his absence. Liberal salary given to a competent double-entry book-keeper. Address A. B. M. & Co., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERICAN child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45 h-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,300 Lace Points and Circulars from $3 to $30
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
of new styles in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

AT 56.
FRENCH FANCY SILK not half cost.
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

HONEYCOMB.
MOST BEAUTIFUL TISSUE for Children's wear and LADIES' SUMMER COSTUMS (*dernier mode.*)
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

AT $1 90.
BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES,
worth $8.
LEGRAIN'S, 729 Broadway, late Gray & Co.

BARGAINS! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
Black SILKS, very handsome, 75 cents worth $1 12½.
Grey BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cents worth 50 cents.
Handsome patterns English LAWNS, 6¼ cents and 8 cents.
Finest French LAWNS, 12½ cents, worth 44 cents.
Beautiful MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Traveling DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c., 10c., and 12½ cents.
Besides innumerable other goods at Astounding Low Prices. W. JACKSON, importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 234 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 8[illegible]3 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 342 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
A. Bruehl, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston,
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARMY CAMP COT.—WEIGHS LESS THAN eight pounds; folds up in bag two feet long; requires no mattress; price $5. Officers and surgeons in the army are invited to inspect it. Orders for cots must either be accompanied by the money or be paid to the Express Company on delivery. Army Camp Cot Company, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. CURET'S TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 O'CLOCK, Saturday's at 5.—Gentlemen wishing for a good dinner at 75 cents, including a pint of claret, will please to call at No. 764 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. Furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Private parlors for parties.

HOE'S PRINTING PRESS.—WANTED FOR cash, a Cylinder Printing Press, Hoe's make, bed not less than 41x58. Address Box No. 2,238 Post-office, for one week.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WANTED, A WIFE—A LADY not over 25 years of age and moderately good looking. I am 32, and will be kind and affectionate to a faithful wife. Address, at once, EDGAR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Union prayer-meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

OUR NATIONAL LIBERTY.—REV. DR. THOMPSON will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on the *Cost of our Liberty and the price of keeping it—with special reference to Emancipation.* Services to commence 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. A. COLBY, WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th st., between 5th and 6th aves., THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A strawberry festival will be held in this church next TUESDAY EVENING.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight st. Church (corner Laight and Varick-sts) THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, upon *All for the Best*, and in the evening at 7¾, upon *The Heavenly Recognition.*

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau st.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage and a writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 2d day of July, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn, all the right, title and interest of William T. Kendall, which he had January 2, 1861, or at any time thereafter, in and to the brig *John R. Rhoades.*

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on MONDAY July 1 at 11 o'clock at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, among which are many originals bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN ELEGANT LANDSCAPE by KOEKKOEK.
LANDSCAPE. Horses frightened by a Storm, by MARIA GIERVOORST.
TEA PARTY, by TENKATE.
The Sleeping Hunter, by A. DE BRAEKELAER.
MARKET WOMAN, by KEERMAN, (Pupil of Von Schendel)
THREE LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VANSEVENDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
Landscapes, by Roessler. Fine Marines, by Williot, Schaef. Interiors, by Fez. Duprey, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

[illegible] BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JULY 1, AT 11½ o'clock the entire furniture contained in a four story first class boarding house, No. 162 Orchard-st. Catalogues may be had, or at 35 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREADY and JAMES A. McCREADY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the twenty seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 50 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler 60 horse power, steam pipes, gauges, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pipes and fixtures thereto attached, main shafting, hangers and belts, pullies and belts in 1st 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machinery, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Burgaroo mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam testing pipes, 3 [illegible] gallon tanks, 5 galvanized casks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 3 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 165 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, lokstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 sledge and mauls, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bin for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331) three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz.:

Station House.	
2d Precinct	No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct	No. 9 Oak st.
5th Precinct	No. 49 Leonard st.
6th Precinct	No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct	Cor. Wooster and Prince st.
9th Precinct	No. 94 Charles st.
12th Precinct	Harlem.
13th Precinct	Cor. of Attorney and Delancey sts.
18th Precinct	22d-st. near 1st av.
19th Precinct	59th st., between 3d and 3½ avs.
21st Precinct	No. 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON MUSIC, APPOINTED by the Joint Special Committee for making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 1st of July, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of procuring music for the different stands. Parties interested will please appear without further notice.

IRA A. ALLEN, }
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Music.
GEORGE BICKFORD. }

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1861.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

400 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIREWORKS.

The public are notified that the undersigned are the

ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS

for the sale of EDGE'S First Premium FIREWORKS.

Manufacturer's Depôt, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
S. M. CHAMBERS & Co., No. 18 John-st.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, No. 37 John st.
ALFRED WOODHAM, No. 424 Broadway.
J. LOWENTHALE, No. 336 Broadway.
B. J. HART & BROTHER, No. 297 Broadway.
C. A. PECK, Jr., No. 198 Broadway.
B. J. LEVY, No. 659 Broadway opp. Bond-st.
GEORGE HOGG, No. 267 Broadway.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Depôt, No. 198 Broadway.

EDGE'S DEPOT!!!
For the sale of
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM SAFE FIREWORKS.
A large assortment of
SCROLL WHEELS, CHAPLET OF FLORA,
CHINA FLYERS, CAPRICE,
GLOBES, POLKA DANCE,
TRUE LOVER'S KNOT, &c., &c.
Delivered free. B. J. HART & BRO., Agents, No. 297 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 67 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 30 John-st.

FIRE-WORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 2[illegible] Washington-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed. Communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 134 Times Office.

SUMMER BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, in Cornwall, about half a mile from the steamboat landing. The subscriber having a few good rooms not engaged is now prepared to receive families for the Summer; the house is large, beautifully situated on high ground, with a very fine view of the river and surrounding mountains. Access from New-York every afternoon by the steamboat *Thomas Powell*, and from Cornwall every morning. Also the day boats to Albany touch at the landing each way. For particulars apply to the subscriber. G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—PLAIN SUBSTANTIAL COUNTRY Board, at a moderate price within 60 miles of the City, and not more than 1 mile from the Sound, for two ladies, with an infant and servant, and from Saturday to Monday of each week for two gentlemen, or a furnished or partly furnished house would be desirable, at a low rent, for the season. Address MODERATION, No. 58 John-st., stating full particulars as to situation, shade, bathing, boating, size and numbers of apartments, price, &c.

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARM-HOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where there are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 101 Times Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE families can be had with a private family living on their farm of 30 acres 17 miles from the City by steamboat or New-Jersey Central Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to A. CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand-st., or Box No. 2,317 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Several families can be accommodated with unexceptional board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house; abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c. Price moderate. Address R. M. C., Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO small families in a healthy location, near New-York, where there is frequent daily conveyance to the City, and where sea or river bathing may be had. Three rooms wanted. Address Box No. 3070 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 30 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the dépôt, by letter or at the house. Mrs. SEYNOLDS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms on second floor having all the modern improvements can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms desired.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARROLL Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively neither having nor intending to take any other boarder, and residing in their own house, between 4th and 24th sts., west of Lexington av. Any such family being disposed to receive a respectable person into their home, will please address SOUTH AMERICAN, Madison-square Post-office. N. B.—Replies must give the name of the gentleman of the house, and state that they exactly answer each of the above expressed conditions, otherwise they will not be noticed. No objection to plain living large family children. A respectable and strictly private home is the object in view.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A FINE house, handsomely furnished—positively not having or intending to have any boarders—would receive as one of the family a gentleman, if after a personal interview the proposed arrangement should seem to be mutually agreeable. No correspondence is desired with any gentleman whose moral character is not beyond question. Address H. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, would let a large room to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. For particulars address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family one or two pleasant furnished rooms, with breakfast; furniture entirely new; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate. No. 53 Lexington-av., one door above 25th-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, at 16 West 19th st., just west of 5th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURNISHED country residence for a small family and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union square Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.—A public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermes, Hero, G. M. Patchen, New-Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute, will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next, July 2, 1861, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash, in bank bill funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners.

A. MAULIARD.
H. BECKETT.

Trains leave New-York for Bordentown at 6, 7 and 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A WAGON, WITH TOP, FOR ONE or two seats in good order, the owner having no further use, cheap. Can be seen at No. 129 West 11th-st., near 6th av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,500 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 60,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall (W. D.) and at the corner of 1st and South 8th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.

HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 25 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Chairman.
WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—[illegible] ORDER.—New-York, June 29, 1861.—This Society will meet at the City Hall on THURSDAY, July 4, [illegible].

Members of the State Society of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of

HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission in the New-York Stock Exchange.

ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861. Office No. 23 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

Is now open. Charges to suit the times.

D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—ACCESSIBLE by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sanford, or Mr. C. K. June, No. 159 Maiden lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cartrell, No. 813 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterised their establishment.

W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.

E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H. BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PARK PAVILION is now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st. daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post office, Monmouth County, N. J.

JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

S. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL.—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey. The above well-known Summer resort is now open for the accommodation of guests. Communications addressed to the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to BRISCOE & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A DESIRABLE piece of property; improved; fronting on High-st. Apply to JAS. WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston st., corner of Wesley-place, New York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 80 CHATHAM-st.; has been occupied for the last ten years as an eating and boarding house; has had a great run of custom, and is now all ready to commence the business immediately, with ranges, boilers, &c.; has a spacious dining-saloon and 42 lodging rooms. Will be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or on the premises.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELLENT order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., or at No. 28 Wooster-st.

TO LET—FOUR THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, just completed, with high stoops and sub-cellars, in 123d-st., (Harlem,) between 1st av. and Avenue A, convenient to the boat and 2d and 3d av. cars. The location is delightful. Rent to the 1st of next May, $200 each. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in 4th-st., well let, pays 10 per cent., from 90 to 50 acres in Westchester County, with good buildings worth from $8,000 to $10,000, for an equal value of exchange, or will pay part cash. Address with particulars TRADESMAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low the first-class three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 40th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 220 West [illegible].

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 18 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size 25x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 13 West 25th-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 28, 1861. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1 and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, June, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 84 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2. J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall st., New-York, June 26, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN RAFFE, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,050 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CAGGAR, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861. }

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.

By order W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) Per Cent will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 8, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO. C. DOBSON, GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE. AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TO PRINCIPALS.—YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL for sale near New-York. This is a very fine opportunity to take a well-established institute. The building will be sold or leased. Address M. BENSON, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a young lady of eighteen, about to leave boarding school. She is well educated and fully competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French and music. To families residing in the country this is especially recommended, as only a small remuneration will be required the first year. References to her guardian, or at the school, can be had by addressing a line to Miss M. K. F., Brooklyn, L. I., Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF French and Music in a flourishing Female Seminary near New-York; a lady preferred to one who can furnish a few hundred dollars for a few months; a pleasant home and a good salary will be offered. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FLAGS.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of American Ensigns, Jacks, Pennants, &c., made up in a superior manner, from the best bunting, at about old prices, with an assortment of Bunting by late arrivals, for sale by WM. [illegible] & CO., No. 80 South-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.

The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA	SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 20

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, July 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on July 17.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:50 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, June 25, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, June 26, 4½ P. M.	Thursday, June 27, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 11½ A. M.	Friday, June 28, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 28, 12 M.	Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wedn'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Saturdays excepted.) Leaving 10th st., East River, 7:30 A. M.; Broome st., 7:45; Peck slip, 8; Spring-st., North River, 8:15; 30th-st., North River, 8:40; Pier No. 4, North River, 9 A. M. This is one of the best excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere, but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THREE DAYS ONLY!
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 1, 2, and 3.
LAST THREE DAYS of the GREAT UNION DRAMA,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM.

Founded on the present War for the Union, and delineating, in living tableaux many of its stirring scenes and events. It will be produced each AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½.

To be seen at all hours, the wonderful and extraordinary

ALBINO SISTERS AND THEIR BLACK MOTHER AND BROTHER.

Though these children are born of perfectly BLACK AFRICAN PARENTS, Their complexion is pure white, their hair or wool white as snow, and their eyes a delicate pink.

THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMPSON,
beside a great variety of other living Bears.
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDEN,
HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SEAL.
And near a Million of other Living and Preserved Curiosities.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

☞ ON THE FOURTH—THE GLORIOUS FOURTH! The Museum will present an unwonted bill of NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS, Including splendid Dramatic performances every hour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
AND
FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON.
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NIGHT.
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE.
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
NOTICE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES of the SEVEN SISTERS
On the FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON,

At 2 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock. Secured seats in advance without extra charge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

By the special invitation of our citizens, the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver an
ADDRESS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 4, 1861.

Subject—*The Great Issues Now Before the Country.*

Many other interesting and appropriate exercises, appropriate to the occasion, will take place.

Tickets $1, to all parts of the house. A limited number only issued. For sale at the Music and Book-stores.

The entire net proceeds will be given to the Patriotic Fund.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, July 4, 1861,

At Cooper Institute, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer will preside, assisted by the following gentlemen, as Vice Presidents:

Peter Cooper,
Wm B. Astor,
Isaac Sherman,
Robt. T. Haws,
Isaac H. Bailey,
George W. Blunt,
Jared V. Peck,
James Kelly,
Horace Greeley.
D. R. Martin,
Wm. M. Evarts,
E. Ellsworth,
D. Appleton,
E. Delafield Smith,
Wm. Tucker,
Simeon Draper,
Chas. King,
Hiram Barney,
E. B. Hart,
Wm. Banks,
Elisha Brooks,
Richard Kelly,
Wm. B. Taylor,
H. W. Robinson,
Robert Murray,
Lemuel Smith,
George Dennison.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Cookman.
Oration by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.
Music by the Seventh Regiment Band.
Singing by Children's Choir and Glee Club.

Tickets of admission 25 cents; to be had at the principal Hotels, Bookstores, of the Committee of Arrangements and at the door.

The entire proceeds to be given to the Ladies' Society for the relief of patriotic volunteers.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

MARTIN THATCHER,
ARCH'D A. PETERSON,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL T. PETERS,
JOHN H. WHITE,
CHARLES EICHORN,
BENJAMIN G. ROPES,
JAMES UNDERHILL,
GEORGE H. SMITH,
W. W. MEEKER,
E. M. SKIDMORE,
MARTIN THATCHER, Chairman.

JAMES UNDERHILL, } Secretaries.
E. M. SKIDMORE, }

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

MONDAY, July 1, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing and Mock Opera Matinée. On the Fourth of July, commencing at 3, and on SATURDAY, July 6. Admittance 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.
The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock—landing at Amos-st., 30th st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

On and after July 1, the steamboat SEA SHORE will leave New-York at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. These are all to be fast Express lines.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M. 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily* at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

recruits of Mounted Rifles and First Dragoons under Capt. GRANGER having discovered a large body of rebel troops running along a deep ravine pursued them. These rebels, when near their horses, were suddenly confronted with the other half of Company C, First Cavalry, under Capt. STANLEY, and were driven over the adjacent fields until the thunder voice of Capt. GRANGER was heard shouting: "Down with your arms, and surrender!" which, as well as their now helpless position, although armed as they were, armed to their teeth, seemed to have paralyzing effect upon them, and facing us and throwing their arms to the ground, they surrendered unconditionally to their captors. They gave up their arms to a detachment of Company C, First Cavalry—consisting of 55 rifles, muskets and shot guns, 30 revolvers, any amount of bowie-knives and pocket pistols, together with a good amount of ammunition.

The number of rebels captured by these men was thirty-five, and forming them into a single column, their Captain was compelled to march them in front of his captors to the market-place, where the rest of our troops were already stationed, they also having captured those rebels who had managed to escape from the others, together with their arms and ammunition.

During the administering of the oath to the rebels, their flag was torn from the flagstaff, and the pole itself felled to the ground; those men who obtained a piece of that rag will keep it as a remembrancer for many a year to come.

Having returned to them their horses and arms, the troops, amid cheering and shouting, marched off towards Kansas City, leaving behind them, it is hoped, an impress which all the false promises and delusions of JEFF. DAVIS' confederates will not be able to shake.

The men, after a hard day's march, arrived at their camp at Kansas City at 5 P. M., where they were received by that gallant corps the First Regiment K. V., who had been left in charge of the camp, with arms presented.

MILITARY MATTERS IN OHIO.

DOINGS AT CAMP DENISON—TROOPS FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA—THREE MORE REGIMENTS FROM CINCINNATI—AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

Camp Denison is situated sixteen miles north of this city, on the Little Miami Railroad, and near the Little Miami River, and incloses fifteen hundred acres of the richest soil and the most beautifully laid land in the Miami Valley. There are but seven regiments there now, and all, I understand, are under orders and will leave soon for Western Virginia. Fourteen regiments have been encamped there for some time, until within the last two weeks, within which time time troops have been transported over the Little Miami Railroad from there, at the rate of four or five regiments per week, for Western Virginia. These troops are all for three years—the three months' troops having been discharged some time since.

The rapidity with which troops have been equipped and sent off to Western Virginia lately from this camp, and the number that have passed *via* this city from Indiana within a short time, destined also for Virginia, taken in connection with the fact that Gen. McCLELLAND has personally assumed command over the troops there, indicate unmistakably that operations against the rebels are contemplated very soon in that quarter. Five regiments of Indiana volunteers have passed through the city within the past two weeks, besides a large number of troops over other routes, destined to swell the army concentrated at Grafton.

Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY, M. C. from the Second District, has been authorized by the War Department to raise three regiments in this city, without reference to the twenty-one assigned as the quota of Ohio to be raised and equipped. In consequence of gross mismanagement in this State, by which troops have been made to suffer greatly for want of clothes and provisions, and the utter want of promptness in high officials to meet the ordinary demands of our volunteers, many have been deterred from enlisting until now, and they the more readily enlist in the three regiments authorized immediately by the War Department, and with the equipping, etc., of which the State has nothing to do. These regiments are now full, and will be equipped in a very short time; making nine regiments that have been raised in Cincinnati.

Gun boats are being constructed here, and sent to Cairo as rapidly as they can be built. This menaces the security of the rebel force at Memphis, under PILLOW. The march from Cairo to Memphis will not likely, however, be undertaken till towards Fall, unless events not foreseen render it necessary. Gen. PRENTISS has within a short time received considerable reinforcements from the Northwest, and his position is perfectly secure. Indeed, so far from it being probable that his position will be attacked by the rebels from any quarter, it is known that they are unable in numbers and for want of equipage, to undertake offensive operations.

The position assumed by the Union men of Kentucky has been severely commented upon by the Press of the country. Though it has cast a shadow of doubt over the loyalty of the State, there is but little doubt, after the recent Congressional election in that State, that the Union sentiment largely predominates. Union men say, in justification of their position, that their object is to keep the Secessionists, who have official control of the State, from making common cause with the rebels, and making their State the scene of civil and fraternal strife. And, then, the hope of mediating between the General Government and the rebels is not entirely extinct among the leading Union men of Kentucky, and has had much to do in influencing their present position. Kentucky will not readily succumb to rebel dominion.

G. W. S.

THE REMAINS OF CAPT. WARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

Capt. WARD'S remains reached this city at 10 o'clock to-night. It is understood they will be immediately conveyed to New-York by special train, reaching that City at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The lateness of the hour, and the want of time to make any preparations, prevented any funeral ceremonies taking place.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 29.

H. R. WALKER, British Consul at Charleston passed through this city last evening going South.

The *Journal*, of this morning, says that the Colonel of the State Regiment, who was to have been stationed at Columbus, has resigned, being unwilling to support the neutrality policy of Kentucky. He is a Secessionist. It is thought that the presence of the Regiment at Columbus will produce much trouble, and that it is only a trick of Gov. MAGOFFIN'S to create a panic in that region.

The same paper has a letter from Paducah, saying: "The Union men here did not vote their full strength on election day; many of them were forced to vote for BURNETT for Congress. Mr. BRIGHAM, a Kentuckian, suspected of being a spy, was arrested, and shot at three times, and was about to be started for Union City, Tenn., to be tried for treason, when the mob desisted. The same day the coroner of the county was killed. The Secessionists assert that every man must declare either for the North or the South, and that Northeners must leave. The day after the election the Southern flag was raised, and Gen. PRENTISS invited to come take it down.

A fight occurred between two Unionists and two Secessionists in Graves County, in which one Secessionist was killed and the other had his arm shot off. Two companies, one Union and the other disunion, were drilling near by at the time. The latter started in pursuit of the Unionists, when the Union company followed after. Nothing has been heard of the result of the affair.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 28th inst., says that Cols MAGRUDER and HARDEE have been appointed Brigadier-Generals in the Confederate Army.

The Nashville City Council has appropriated $750,000 for a residence for the President, as an inducement to remove the Capital there.

JOSHUA PEARLE, of Massachusetts, Superintendent of the Nashville Public Schools, has been notified to leave.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 28th inst., has an account of the seizure of the steamer *City of Alton*, and the probable capture of 1,000 Cairo troops.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Delta* says that Mr. HURLBURT was arrested at Atlanta, as a spy, and delivered over to the Virginia authorities. If the evidence is not sufficient to convict him, he will be turned over to the Confederate authorities.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was advertised to solicit subscriptions of cotton for the Southern Confederacy, at Lincolnville, Ga., on the 29th of June.

The State Treasurer of Georgia gives notice that, on account of the war with the Anti Slavery States, the interest on the coupons and bonds of the State, payable in New-York, must be redeemed at Savannah.

An advertisement announces the reopening of the Confederate loan at several places in Georgia. It says that only eleven millions of the fifteen millions have been subscribed for.

THE LATE SEIZURES IN BALTIMORE.

From the Clipper of Yesterday.

The efforts of the Secessionists to get up an excitement consequent upon the events of Thursday only partially succeeded, and by sundown it had entirely subsided. The night was quiet, more than usually so, and yesterday not the slightest excitement was manifested. The feeling in the city is one of greater security than heretofore, and a disposition generally to approve and indorse the vigorous measures of Gen. BANKS.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

Information was conveyed to Col. KENLY in the morning that there was concealed in the old City Hall, (the former head-quarters of Marshal KANE,) a vast quantity of war material intended for the Secessionists in this city. Col. KENLY, acting upon the information received, ordered a number of detailed policemen to search the building. The first place searched was in the rear of the city telegraph office, and used as a lumber and coal room. Upon removing the coal, upwards of 80,000 rounds of Minié cartridges were found.

This disclosure induced the police to make further explorations, and the result was that, in a back room, a false floor had been laid, under which over seven hundred muskets and "Hall's" patent rifles were found. In a room at the extreme end of the building a 6 pounder field-piece, with all the requisites for warfare, was also found. Continuing the search, the police stumbled over a quantity of iron balls, ranging in size from the market calibre up to a 20 pounder. This collection was stored away in a dark corner of the wood-shed.

After thoroughly examining the lower portion of the building, the police (who by this time were looked upon as sappers and miners) ascended to the upper portion of the building, and after peering into dark holes and recesses, came across upwards of a cart load of cannister-shot. At first the police were of the opinion that the tin cans contained hermetically sealed provisions, but when they rattled the tin, bullets was the echo, which, in a measure, did convince the police that the cans did contain *sealed provisions.*

After a search of three hours, the police became convinced that the secession arsenal had been thoroughly examined, and that no more contraband articles were to be found. They, however, conceived an idea that something was to be made by visiting the Central Police Station, corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets. Their visit was rewarded by the finding of a six-pound field-piece and several ship cannon, all of which was placed in charge of the Provost Marshal.

Upon the news relative to the discovery of the above war material being made public, several friends of Marshal KANE packed up their duds and quitted the city, fearful that Gen. BANKS would send them an invitation to take tea with him some time during the week.

A later and more thorough search revealed about thirty Colt's revolvers stowed away in the loft over the last story of the building, between the ceiling and the rafters. The pistols were new, and had evidently never been used.

Among the muskets seized were two marked "Wethered Bros., safe keeping. Marshal's Office."

A large Maryland flag was also found on the premises, the same as that used on the eventful 19th of April.

While the guard were investigating the different parts of the old City Hall, a bag containing letters was found concealed under a coal-pile. The bag and contents were taken in charge by the Provost Marshal, who will have them examined. The letters were composed chiefly of the correspondence of Marshal KANE with residents of different sections of the country. We learn that some valuable secrets were found among the letters, which will go far to criminate a number of persons.

The following is the official inventory of the war material seized: 2 6-pound iron guns, 2 4-pound iron guns, half a ton assorted shot, half a keg of shot for steam-gun, 120 flint-muskets, 2 Hall's carbines, 46 rifles, 3 double-barreled shot-guns, 8 single-bareled shot guns, 9 horse pistols, 65 small pistols, 112 bullet moulds, 4 cwt. balls, 8 dirk knives, 5 swords, 8 kettle drums, 1 lot of screw-drivers, 1 box musket cartridges, 33 gum coats, 44 copper flasks, 20 small flasks, 18 muskets, 117 canisters, 1 lot flannel bags, 12 old muskets, 25 Minié muskets, 47 Hall's carbines, 1 lot of slow matches, 48,000 percussion caps, 2 kegs ball cartridges, 1,000 rifle ball cartridges, 735 Hall's rifle cartridges, 3,164 round ball cartridges, 6,520 long ball Minié cartridges, 8 canister shot, 1 ball 12-pounder, labeled "from Fort Sumter to Col. KANE."

In addition to the above arms, subsequent search disclosed the fact that twenty or thirty revolvers had been secreted between the ceiling and flooring of the second-story, immediately in the rear of the Detectives' room. A small number of revolvers were also found in one of the outhouses.

The best of these arms, and some of the ammunition, have been recognized as part of those taken from the baggage car of the Massachusetts regiment that was assaulted on Pratt-street on the 19th of April.

MORE ARMS FOUND.

The newly-appointed officers of the Southern District made a partial search of the station-house yesterday, and found three muskets buried in the yard, and thirteen stowed away in the loft between the ceiling and rafters. The muskets were new, and apparently had never been used.

Concealed in a loft of the Central Station-house was found a keg filled with flints, and 78 United States muskets. Continuing the search, a false floor was discovered in the main room of the building, under which was packed away, like sardines in a box, a number of muskets. A minute search of the other station-houses will be made to-day, and it is expected that more treason will be brought to light.

THE PLOT THICKENING.

The old City Hall affair having been exposed, attention was directed to the different foundries in the city, and resulted in the finding of five field pieces and several gun carriages at the foundry of ADAM DENMEAD & SON, on North-street. Three of the guns are known to military life as sea guns, and were constructed by the order of Marshal KANE. The Messrs. DENMEAD said, when the war material was seized, that they "were glad that some authorized person had arrived to take possession of the guns." As a matter of course, the passage of the guns through the city created some excitement, but no breach of the peace was perpetrated by the Secessers, who, with feelings withered, were compelled to look upon the instruments adopted by Uncle Sam to crush out the rebellion now rampant in the rebellious district.

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS TO COL. KENLY.

The following letter in relation to the Police organization was received by Col. KENLY at a late hour on Thursday night:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, June 27, 1861.

To Col. Kenly, Provost Marshal:

SIR: My attention has been called to a resolution purporting to have been this day passed by the late Board of Police Commissioners, expressing the opinion that "the suspension of their functions suspended at the same time the operations of the Police law, and puts the officers and men off duty for the present."

You will take special notice, Sir, that by my Proclamation of this day neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the laws are affected in any manner whatever, except as it operates upon the members of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief of Police, whose functions were and are suspended. Every part of the Police law is to be enforced by you, except that which refers to the authority of the Commissioners and Chief of Police; and every officer and man, with the exception of those persons above named, will be continued in service by you in the positions they now occupy, and with the advantages they now receive, unless one or more shall refuse to discharge their duties.

If any police officer declines to perform his duty, in order to avoid the anarchy which it was the purpose of the Commissioners to bring upon the city, by incorrectly stating that it had been by my act deprived of its police protection, you will select, in conference with such of the public authorities as will aid you, good men and true to fill their places and discharge their duties.

You will also take especial notice that no opinion, resolution or other act of the late Board of Commissioners can operate to limit the effective force of the police law, or to discharge any officer engaged in its execution. If any provision of the law fails to be executed, it will be from the choice of the city, and if any officer, except such as are herein named, leave the service, it will be upon his own decision.

You will cause these views to be made known as the rule of your conduct.

I repeat my declaration and my purpose—no intervention with the laws or government of the city whatever is intended, except to prevent secret, violent and treasonable combinations of disloyal men against the Government of the United States.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, &c.,

NATH. P. BANKS.

MORE DISCOVERIES IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 29.

The new Police of this city have found at the Eastern Police Station-house several drums belonging to the Massachusetts Regiment, which were taken with other articles from their baggage car the day of the riot. The drums are much broken and defaced, but bear the names of the Massachusetts manufacturer and the names of the owners.

The Third New-Jersey Regiment has just passed through here, making the sixth that has passed through in less than twenty-four hours.

The city continues quiet.

There are many rumors as to the intended action of the Police Board, but there is nothing definite as yet.

ACCIDENT TO GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

The propeller *John B. Thompson*, and the barge *J. S. Shriver*, laden with Government stores, from New-York for Baltimore, ran foul of the wreck of the ship *John Trucks*. Both the propeller and the barge were run on the bar to prevent their sinking. Much of the cargo was saved.

TROOPS THROUGH PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

Col. BAKER'S California regiment arrived this morning and marched to Washington-street wharf, took breakfast and proceeded to Suffolk Park.

About 5,000 troops, including the New Jersey regiments, were provided with refreshments by the committee of citizens during the last twenty four hours.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 29.

The Eleventh Regiment left for New-York at 7 o'clock this evening, by the Fall River route.

The frigate *Vincennes* was commissioned to-day, and will probably sail next week.

THE ARREST OF MR. HURLBURT.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence relative to the arrest of W. H. HURLBURT, in Atlanta, on Wednesday last:

AUGUSTA, June 18, 1861.

To HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA: A man calling himself "Hilt," from Charleston, left here for Atlanta on the half past 2 o'clock train this afternoon. His valise was marked "London." He had large whiskers—wore light clothing—weight about 180 pounds. Please examine him. We have reason to believe him a spy.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

ATLANTA, June 19, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: The gentleman you called Mr. Hilt is arrested. Did he record his name at your hotel as HURLBURT?

B. C. YANCEY.

AUGUSTA, June 19, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: The gentleman refused to register at first, but when pressed, wrote illegibly. Hotel-keeper can't make anything of it but "Hilt," though it might be HURLBURT.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

ATLANTA, June 19, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: Your second dispatch is received. A dispatch from Att.-Gen. BENJAMIN and W. M. BROWNE, Assistant Secretary of State, says they have good reason to believe he (HURLBURT) is unjustly suspected, and ought to be released immediately. What are your reasons for thinking otherwise? Reply at once.

B. C. YANCEY.

AUGUSTA, June 19, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: Send the man HURLBURT here. He is a spy. I will pay all expenses. Let me know when to expect him.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

AUGUSTA, June 19, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: HURLBURT is published in the *Richmond Examiner* and in the *Charleston Mercury* of this day as a New York Abolitionist and a spy.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

AUGUSTA, June 20, 1861.

B. C. YANCEY, Esq: What have you done with HURLBURT? I am anxious to get hold of him. G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, telegraphs here to-day to hold on to him. He knows him to be a spy. Answer.

R. H. MAY, Mayor C. A.

ATLANTA, June 20, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: We hold him yet, and are in communication with our Government. Justice shall be done.

B. C. YANCEY.

ATLANTA, June 21, 1861.

R. H. MAY, MAYOR: By order of the Mayor, HURLBURT is ordered under guard to Richmond, to be delivered to the President for trial. Send your proofs to him.

B. C. YANCEY.

VALUABLE EXECUTIVE INFORMATION.

The Virginia State Convention were troubled with certain grave doubts as to what portion of the loyal forces on their march across Virginia towards the Gulf were negroes. It was bad enough for Virginia gentlemen to be compelled to fight "cobblers and greasy mechanics," but to allow an army of "niggers" to come "between the wind and their nobility" was disgusting. Whereupon they called upon Gov. LETCHER for information as to the number of troops from Ohio and other States that had invaded Northwestern Virginia, and what proportion of them were "colored persons." The Governor instituted an inquiry, which resulted in a communication submitted by him to the Convention on the 20th of June inst., the closing remark of which is: "Gentlemen from the Northwest, who arrived in Richmond on Sunday and Monday, think *no part of the troops are negroes*, while others entertain a different opinion." The schoolmasters have been driven out of Virginia.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The schooner *Mary Clinton*, of New-Orleans, MCNORTON RYAN, Captain, arrived yesterday morning in 28 days from the passes of the Mississippi, with rice. On May 29, when thirty miles from the Balize, was boarded by the United States steamship *Powhatan*, Lieut. PORTER commanding, and ordered to New-York. The *Mary Clinton* was from Charleston, bound to New-Orleans, with a cargo of rice. Lieut. PORTER ordered Mr. DUYCKER, gunner of the *Powhatan*, on board the *Mary Clinton* as sailing master, and on the night of June 26, in a heavy squall, Mr. DUYCKER was knocked overboard by the main-boom and lost, although every effort was made to save him. It is believed that Mr. DUYCKER is a native of Anterly, and that his family reside in Philadelphia.

CONFEDERATE DEBTORS TO UNITED STATES CREDITORS.

The following is the text of the act on this subject, passed at the last session of the Confederate Congress:

AN ACT to authorize certain debtors to pay the amounts due by them into the Treasury of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all persons in any manner indebted to individuals or corporations in the United States of America, (except the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the District of Columbia) be and are hereby prohibited from paying the same to their respective creditors, or their agents or assignees, pending the existing war waged by that Government against the Confederate States, or any of the Slaveholding States before named.

SEC 2. Any person indebted as aforesaid shall be, and is hereby authorized to pay the amount of his indebtedness into the Treasury of the Confederate States, in specie or treasury notes, and shall receive from the Treasurer a certificate, countersigned by the Register, showing the amount paid, and on what account, and the rate of interest which the same was bearing.

SEC. 3. Such certificate shall bear like interest with the original contract, and shall be redeemed at the close of the war and the restoration of peace, in specie or its equivalent, on presentation of the original certificate.

SEC. 4. All laws and parts of laws militating against this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

HOWELL COBB,
President of the Congress.

Approved May 21, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BUSINESS IN THE INSURGENT STATES.

When the Secessionists so vauntingly parade the South's material independence of the North, it proves either their own ignorance or their disposition to misrepresent. The cry against the blockade, and especially the embargo against the export of provisions and breadstuffs into the seceding States, and the high prices which they command in the Gulf States, is the best evidence of the misrepresentation. Tennessee has always favored a policy which should develope its own material resources, and how far the State has succeeded may be judged by an analysis of advertisements in their journals. A page of advertisements from the Nashville *Union and American* included the following: Professional, 1; runaway slaves, 1; political, 2; military, 7; legal, 10; *articles of Southern production*, 6; *articles of Northern production*, 42. Among the articles of Southern manufacture is "Rags wanted." The list of Northern articles includes clothing, boots and shoes, harness, patent medicine, fire-arms, ammunition, hats and caps, cloths, cotton goods, breadstuffs, provisions, garden seeds, mills, hardware, &c., &c.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

The Chambersburgh (Penn.) *Times* says:

"EDWARD MINNICH, who left this town some eighteen months since, and has since been residing in Louisburgh, Greenbrier County, Va., was impressed into the army of the Southern Confederacy about six weeks since. He deserted on last Friday afternoon, and, after undergoing some narrow escapes, arrived home on Wednesday morning, safe and sound. From Louisburgh, the company of which he was a member marched to Staunton, thence to Manassas Gap Junction, and thence to Harper's Ferry. After the evacuation of the latter place they went to Hogue's Run, a few miles beyond Falling Water, in the direction of Martinsburgh, where he left them.

The largest body of Southern troops, of which Mr. MINNICH has any knowledge, is at Manassas Junction. He thinks that division of the army must number 40,000 men, under Gen. BEAUREGARD. There were 14,000 at Harper's Ferry, all of whom scattered in different directions after the evacuation. No intrenchments were thrown up there—nothing more than a few 12-pounders, and one 24-pounder planted on the hills. The main object of concentrating and remaining at Harper's Ferry, seemed to be to give the authorities time to remove the machinery from the Government works to Richmond; as soon as this was accomplished, the buildings and bridges were burnt, and the army retired. There are about 7,000 men at Winchester, two regiments at Romney, small detachments at Martinsburgh and Bunker Hill, and 5,000 infantry and 500 cavalry at Hogue's Run. These men are all enlisted for twelve months.

Mr. MINNICH saw very few large guns at any of the points at which he was stationed, but was told they had all been sent to Richmond. The muskets in use are old flint locks, altered to percussion locks. The men were not well satisfied with their arms or general treatment, and many of them declared that, after their term of enlistment expired, they would go home. All accounts he heard of the number and equipments of the army of the North, were decidedly favorable. The only fear the officers and men in the rebel army have is being overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Although some of the Confederate troops are pretty well clothed, yet they form a motly crew, all colors and all styles of uniforms. They have 80 tents, and no baggage-wagons except those impressed from the farmers. Their ammunition is said to be scarce; Col. JACKSON told the regiment of which MINNICH was a member, that they would have to depend upon the bayonet, there being only afteen or twenty rounds of cartridge each.

At Col. JACKSON'S head quarters he saw two officers, as he supposed, of our army, and heard JACKSON tell those who had them in charge, to take them to Winchester and treat them kindly.

On inquiry he found they were a lieutenant-colonel and private of one of the regiments near Williamsport, and has no doubt whatever that they were Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE.

Mr. MINNICH estimates the whole force in Virginia to be in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty thousand. They appear determined to fight to the last, and are anxious for a brush with the National troops.

He says, also, that he has it from reliable authority that JAMES GAFF, of Greencastle, who went to Virginia to look after some property belonging to his wife, and who suddenly was lost sight of, was hung last week. This is sad news, and we sincerely hope it may not prove true.

LETTER FROM JAMES E. HARVEY.

The following private letter, written from Paris to a friend in Washington City by Mr. HARVEY, our Minister to Portugal, was received by the last steamer:

PARIS, June 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: It has occurred to me that the results of some of my personal observations in passing through England might be acceptable to you. A very considerable reaction has occurred there in the last fortnight, both in the Press and in Parliament. I made it a duty, without consulting any one, or making my purpose known at all, to see personally the leading writers in the *Times, Post, News*, and *Herald*, and to convince them by practical facts of the mistakes into which they had fallen, and of the false views which remoteness from the scene of action and misrepresentations had induced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and creditably, others were slow to relinquish preconceived ideas, but gradually yielded, and have now almost come over to our side.

The popular sentiment in England, Ireland, and Scotland, is almost entirely with us; and the knowledge of that fact has had much to do, undoubtedly, with the recent action of the Government. All the people I met in the cars, steamboats, hotels, and institutions, and with whom I had any opportunity of conversation—which I always sought when it was proper—were ardent for the Union, and anxious for its preservation at any cost. I did not meet one man who expressed sympathy with the Southern movement. SPURGEON preached to a congregation of over six thousand people last Sunday, and closed with a prayer for the North, and the extinction of Slavery. The response from that mighty multitude was like the muttering of distant thunder. Such an Amen never fell on my ears before. That fact tells the feeling which exists among the masses in England, and which no Ministry dare resist.

The public men whom I have met in Europe look to the new Administration with great confidence for a solution of the great problem which now convulses our unhappy country, and they seem to see in the means now adopted the promise of a satisfactory end.

If I can be of any use at Lisbon or elsewhere, issue an edict. Commend me very kindly to your household, and believe me to be, plainly, your friend.

JAMES E. HARVEY.

CONFEDERATE DESERTERS.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter, dated at Williamsburgh, Whitley County, Ky., June 20:

This evening seven deserters from the army of the Southern Confederacy arrived in this place, having left the cars and cause in Knoxville, Tenn. When they came in sight of the flag of the United States waving over the Court-house, they set up a hurrah, and could not be induced to make a halt until they were at the foot of the flagstaff. They are all Germans; some of them were part of the crew of the *Diana* two months ago, and all state that they were picked up by press gangs in New-Orleans, gagged, carried to the recruiting offices, and from there in close wagons to the camp at the race-track, and forced to take service in the Southern army. They informed me that their whole company are German, who volunteered under the same circumstances, and that they composed a part of 300 Louisiana troops, all or nearly all of whom were the same kind of volunteers, except one company from Achifalaya, which was composed of the sons of the planters of that parish. While in camp in Louisiana and Mississippi their rations were bread, bacon and coffee, full rations, but after they were put into the cars they had but one meal per day, and at all stopping places were closely watched; that material for clothing is very scarce, which I should think true, as their uniforms are of very poor material. They report the general camp equipage very good, except that the troops are short of shoes, and those furnished are of the poorest quality. Powder is scarce; only one man had ever had a ball cartridge in his possession even when on guard. The Louisiana troops were armed with percussion muskets, but the Mississippi Regiment which was with them was without arms, and was expecting to be armed in Virginia. They have been paid, as one of them said, "For two months, nothing, at two times," and all hands were much discontented, and would desert at the first opportunity. All in this part of the State are praying night and day for arms to enable them to help the men of East Tennessee. May "their friend ABRAHAM," as they call the President, speedily send them. The mountain men know how to use them, and now seem to have no occupation but cursing secession and Secessionists from Monday until Sunday.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE IN MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of June 24 has the following startling information:

"We were shown last night a letter from a bearer of dispatches from the Southern Commissioners in Europe to a gentleman high in authority here, which contains the most cheering intelligence.

The bearer of dispatches is well known in this city as a gentleman entirely reliable. He landed in Canada, and making his way through that province to Chicago, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Black Republicans, and reached Nashville yesterday.

He immediately dispatched a special messenger to Gen. PILLOW, with a letter to the effect that his documents, intended for President DAVIS, convey the cheering intelligence that the sum of $2 000,000 has been offered to be advanced upon our cotton crop alone, and that the Southern Confederacy will soon be acknowledged as one of the Powers of the Earth. The letter also says that England and France have dispatched twenty additional ships of the line, to our shores, and that the blockade will be raised by the 1st of November. He says that England and France are with us in sentiment, and that our flag will soon be recognized by their Governments.

The foregoing, important and cheering as it is to the patriotic cause, we believe to be perfectly reliable, and every heart can but rejoice at the speedy solution of our difficulties.

The bearer of dispatches, as before stated, passed through Indiana and a portion of Illinois. The following extracts from his letter, chronicling another Southern victory in Missouri, and confirming the Southern account in regard to the victory at Booneville, will be read with interest:

The Western troops are concentrating at Marietta, Ohio, and in Missouri. They are withdrawing part of the force from Cairo for these points. Two hundred cavalry passed through Indianapolis on the 20th, for Western Virginia.

WALLACE and his regiment, composed of 1,100 men from Indianapolis, have been cut off at Cumberland, Md., and are supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners. The news from Missouri you have by telegram, but the State troops were victorious—that is, they lost only four killed and wounded, while the Nationals lost twenty killed. The State troops number 900—some say 600—the Nationals 3,000.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

A lady, just arrived in Philadelphia, from Charleston, states that when she left the latter city, everything but cotton and rice was very dear. The stores are almost empty, and for dry goods the prices are shockingly dear. Three weeks ago the young lady went to buy a common delaine dress. The style of goods are sold here at 17 cents per yard. She was asked 31 cents, but did not buy it, the price being too high. The next week she went back for it and could only get it by paying 40 cents, to which the price had been raised. A week or so later the price was raised to 75 cents, at which figure all the remaining stock was ultimately sold out. The goods were the "Manchester delaines," such as the commission houses in this city sell at 16 cents per yard.

The lady says that salt in Charleston is almost as dear as the finest sugar, and that many people are obliged to go barefooted for want of shoes. Though her father is in comfortable circumstances, she was obliged to leave Charleston in a very seedy pair of gaiters, for which her Charleston guardian paid the sum of $4 62, about the value of eight pairs of similar trash. With many articles of necessity the Charlestonians are obliged altogether to dispense. Butter 1, very dear, and all kinds of provisions are at starvation prices. Agriculturists, who formerly raised cotton, are now raising corn instead, and two-thirds of the people have made up their minds to live upon rice and sweet potatoes, rather than yield to the Government.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Capt. BARTHOLOMEW PRUYN, Company K, Thirtieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, while stopping at his home in Valatie for a night, was presented with a sword, trappings and epaulettes by his friends, and with a Colt's revolver by his sisters. The presentation ceremonies were held in the largest church in town, which was filled to overflowing, and speeches were made by Dr. TALLMADGE and Rev. Mr. CHASE. Capt. PRUYN replied briefly and appropriately, and the ceremonies closed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and prayer.

A PATRIOTIC OFFICER.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a letter which reached the Dead-letter office, and is from a Virginian now on board one of the naval vessels. It shows his views upon disunion:

"If I could look upon this strife as a sectional war—a war between the North and the South, and that the North was the invading party—I would throw up my commission at once and take up arms in defence of my 'birthplace'—I cannot say in defence of my home, for I have none. I do not think that I am fighting the battles of Mr. LINCOLN or for the 'Republican Party,' but for the President of the United States and for the 'Union.' I look upon the whole thing as a war between the Unionists and Disunionists. I do not think that the South has had a just cause for seceding. I think that she has acted wickedly and unwisely; her wrongs have been mostly supposed ones; and if either section has had the power or spirit to domineer over the other, it has always been the South. I believe that, even now, if the feelings of the people South were consulted, there would be a large majority in favor of the Union. I am certain that it would be so in Virginia.

I am sorry, from the bottom of my heart, that Virginia has taken the stand she has. I am sorry to hear that my friends there are in favor of disunion. I am particularly sorry that my good cousin, Thomas ———, is so much in favor of secession; yet I must not blame him, for probably if I were a slaveholder, I might be forced to think so too. Then why should I resign, when my interests are with the Union, and in opposition to secession? If I should resign, I would be looked upon as a coward, for I could not take up arms with the Secessionists, only to defend the State that gave me birth. I can never fight under the flag that is in opposition to the flag that I have been taught to love from my infancy, as long as it represents the 'Union.' If I fight at all, it must be under the Stars and Stripes. When I entered the service I took oath to support the Union and the Constitution, and will do so to the best of my ability; and as yet I cannot conscientiously resign when they are both in danger."

THE SIX HUNDRED CANNON.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has this paragraph:

"As the order from the Government for six hundred rifled cannon, from the Phoenix Iron Company, is the subject of some carping and jealousy in the New-York papers, we are led to make the following statement:

A few weeks ago, an English engineer of eminence was in this country, on business, and went to see the manufacture of these cannon. On his return, he informed us that the system of manufacture was entirely new, and the cannon made by it were, he considered, equal, if not superior, to anything that had ever been produced in any country. To testimony so perfectly disinterested, it is unnecessary to add anything further; but none who know the cool judgment and rigid integrity of Col. MEIGS, who recommended the making of a contract with the Phoenixville Company, would require any other voucher for its propriety.

We understand that, in addition to the recommendation of Colonel, now Brigadier-General, MEIGS, to purchase the arms manufactured by the Phoenix Iron Company, the contract was urged by Major LAIDLEY, Capt. DYER, and other officers of the Ordnance Bureau, all of whom had either witnessed the process of manufacture, or assisted in the numerous satisfactory experiments made with the guns, under the direction of Col. CRAIG, then in charge of that Department."

MANSION FOR PRESIDENT DAVIS.

A dispatch to the Savannah *News*, dated Richmond, says:

"The City Council, yesterday, purchased the mansion of LOUIS D CRENSHAW, at a cost of $50,000, for the use of President DAVIS."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARMY HOSPITAL AT GEORGETOWN.—We learn from private M. C. MCDONOUGH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, that the Hospital at Georgetown, under the superintendence of Miss POWELL, of this City, came near being destroyed by fire on Friday, having been fired in two places by some of the fiendish traitors who still infest the vicinity of Washington. The flames were finally extinguished, mainly through the efforts of the convalescent inmates. Mr. MCDONOUGH, who has been confined in the Hospital for some weeks, speaks in the highest terms of Miss POWELL and her assistants, to whose careful attention he says he owes the preservation of his life. There are at present 160 patients in the Hospital.

SHOT BY ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of a man named EDWARD WALKER, a native of Baltimore, about forty years of age, who accidentally shot himself while loading a revolver. He was employed on board of the ship *Eagle*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 28, East River, and at the time of the accident was preparing to defend the ship against thieves, who had just before attempted to come on board. The ball passed through the thigh, and he lived but a short time after.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—A colored man, named STEPHEN CASEY, aged 62 years, died on Friday night, at his residence, No. 147 Worth-street, from a fracture of the skull, produced by a brickbat thrown by JOSEPH JOHNSON, also colored, on Monday last, while the two were engaged in an affray at the Five Points. JOHNSON immediately surrendered himself to Justice OSBORNE, and is now in prison awaiting an investigation.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A STEP-LADDER.—A little girl, named AMELIA P FORBES, died on Friday night, at her parents' residence, No. 154 West Nineteenth street, from the effects of injuries received the evening before in falling from a step ladder. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—A boy, 5 years of age, named FRANCIS CASEY, on Friday night fell from the roof of his parents' residence, No. 124 Clarkson-street, and was injured so seriously that he died the same night. An inquest was held yesterday.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—Mr. JOHN SHARP was, last evening, run over by an ash-cart at the corner of Moore and Front streets, and injured very seriously. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital by the Police.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad, 16 years of age, named DENNIS KIBBSON, was drowned while bathing on Friday evening, off the dumping grounds near Castle Garden. The body was not recovered.

Jersey City.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A man named JAMES MCGOVERN was taken before Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, on Friday night, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, on a charge of stabbing JAMES LYNCH, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. It is alleged that as Mr. L. was standing in front of his dwelling, in Washington-street, the accused, without apparent provocation, came up and stabbed him in the arm, inflicting a not very serious wound.

A NEW HORSE RAILROAD.—The construction of a horse railroad, on the omnibus route between the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, was commenced on Friday, when ground was first broken in Hoboken. It will be completed early in the Fall.

FALSE ALARMS.—On Friday night there were two false alarms of fire in Jersey City. One of them, in the Fourth Ward, was caused by the burning of some straw in the street.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 29, 1861.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	85	1,000	Clv.&Tol.S.F.B.	76
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	85⅜	7	Continental Bank	65
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	85⅜	70	Pacific M. S. Co.	69
4,000	Ill. Con. Bs. '79	79⅜	378	N. Y. Cent. R.	73¾
3,000	do	79¾	200	do s30	73½
5,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90	38	400	do	73⅞
5,000	do s10	37⅝	200	do s7	73¾
2,000	do	37¾	50	Erie Railroad	22⅜
9,000	do	37⅛	12	Erie Railway Pref.	43
18,000	do	37¼	150	Harlem R. Pref.	24⅛
5,000	do s20	37	100	Harlem Railroad	10
10,000	do	37⅜	10	do	10⅛
2,000	Virgin. State 6's	42	200	Mich. Cent. R. R.	44⅛
10,000	do s3	43	100	do	44⅜
5,000	do s5	43	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	14⅛
5,000	do s10	43	25	do	12¼
1,000	do	43	200	Ill. Cent. R. Sc. s30	66¼
7,000	do c	43⅜	675	do c	67
4,000	N. Carolina St 6s	50	100	do c	67⅛
1,000	do	50⅛	100	do s60	65¾
2,000	do	50¼	150	do s15	66⅛
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s	53⅜	100	do s30	66⅜
1,000	Michigan 7s	83	100	do s10	66¾
5,000	N. Y. State 6s	100	10	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	97
6,000	Missouri St. 6s, '61	38	150	Gal. & Chi. R. c	60¾
20,000	do b60	38⅜	50	do s10	60⅛
27,000	do	38⅛	100	do bnw	60¾
5,000	do b30	38⅛	50	do	60⅞
16,000	do	38⅛	150	do s30	60
9,000	do	38⅜	50	do s30	59¾
6,000	do s5	38¼	10	do	60¼
1,000	Brook. C. W. L'n	100	50	do	60⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103½	300	Clev. & Toledo R.	24
2,000	do	103¾	100	do	24½
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	18	400	do b10	24¼
5,000	Lake E. & W. 1M. b	60½	100	do	24¾
1,000	do	61	260	Chic. & Rock I. R. s10	35

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; sales 40,00 bushels Milwaukee Club at 72c.; the only sale reported. CORN dull; sales 15,000 bushels at 34c. RYE in fair demand; sales 17,000 bushels at 40c.@44c. for good to choice. WHISKY steady. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports to-day*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—139,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extra, $5@$5 25. WHEAT in limited demand; Red, at $1 18@$1 22; White, $1 27@$1 35. CORN steady at 55c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 29.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's 78; Reading Railroad 16 11 16; Morris Canal 38; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37¼. Sight Exchange on New York at par.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 29.—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburgh, &c.*—H. E. Schmijlaski and family, La Guayra; D. Kramscheid, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Gleim, La Guayra; Mrs. B. Hirscheim, N. Y.; G. Zella, Porto Plata; [illegible] J. Cull, Washington; Lud. Brand, Toledo; H. J. Baug, N. Y.; Rev. G. Van Deurs and family, N. Y.; [illegible] Louisville; Emily Kisler, N. Y.; A. Landecker, N. Y.; Mathias H. Levi ger, Jackson; L. Karp [illegible], N. Y.; Fritz Ihlenburg and child, N. Y.; Isaac Lohr, Elizabeth; John E. Koppen, Baltimore; [illegible], Fleischman, N. Y.; Gustav Scolloffer, [illegible]; F. Pont, A. Larouch, O. Latinne, Samuel Szabo, Mr. and Mrs. F. d'Oremineuly and two children; Aug. Brannscheid, Aug. Sick, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, New-York; R. Neuburger, Mr. and Mrs. M. Moller, Chicago; Franz Kobler, Bingen; G. Regensteiner, Alabama; G. J. Susse, Hamburg; G. W. Woellmer, La Guayra; Dr. Chas. L. Bernays, and family, U. S. Consul at Zurich; Chas. Bess, Wm. Richter, St. Louis; John Heinr. Erdmann, Rochester; G. S. Tachau and family, Louisville; Jos. Gachet, San Francisco; Ad. Schelchschmidt, Aug. Polica po Farias, Mexico; S. W. Rosenfeld, New-York; E. Odden, New-Orleans; Neustadt and Hardt; Otto Zippelen, New-York; Migue Jerzandez Soain; Louis Ott, New-York; B. Wolff, Cleveland; Adam Pfeiffer, New-York; Mrs. C. Meyer, Louisville; Miss Emily Adamy, Hoboken; Mrs. Hobach, New York; Mrs. A. Christian, two children and infant, Washington; Miss L. Collard, New York; Mrs. S. Mathews, New York; Scheuermann, Miss Lina Kunz, Indianapolis; Chas. Seger, New Haven; Miss Gevi n, New York—total 204.

JUNE 29.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. C. M. Borris and three children, Mrs. M. Nixon, Mrs. S. DeYoung, Miss Alma Eliza Roberts, J. Didier, Irad De Belun, Miss Percy, Miss Harman, Kate A. McClusky, Mr. O'Brien, W. D. O'Brien, Mrs. Hardt, A. Gordon, wife and three children; E. Leice, H. J. Quinlan, Miss F. G. Mitchell, Augustus Mitchell, D. C. Winter, Ralph Walker, James L. Muir, D. Brown, W. H. Corkhill, Major R. Bel[illegible]h, Charles Calliers, Fernand Nodler, A. T. Willstead, Mr. Ralfein, J. Davis, Wm. E. Cass, F. Ecost, J. Didier, John McIlvee, Antonio de a Silora Coimbra, P. J. C. Golden and wife, and two children, Jas. Gray, wife and three children, John L. Alma, Mr. Almeida, D. P. Maxey, Rev. Dr. A. Gunzburg, Mr. D. Myers, August Lambert, Rev. Ignatius Foley, Constant Bernex, Thos. C. Robert, Geo. Harwood, Col. J. K. Carew, H. C. Covert, Mr. Shepard and wife, Paul Dyrsen, Chas. Champlin, Richard O. Gorman and wife, two children and nurse, John McGuire, W. Lloyd and wife, Geo. Heydecker, Francis T. [illegible] F. H. Glisey and wife, Mrs. A. Brierson, two children and infant, J. Emoines, Rev. E. O'F[illegible]bert, T. M[illegible] and wife, A. Cetcovich, V. Cetcovich, W. J. Saunders, Rory Gough, Wm. R. Kells, J. K. Towning, Francis Aguirar, Mr. Saloman, P. Perez, E. Fo beau, and others in steerage.

In Steamship Columbia, for Havana—R. Juarez Portuello, R. Juarez Pa[illegible], L. Easau [illegible], Don G. Rijon, Manuel Lopez, Felipo Viana, Thomas Casasus, Frans Guardemino, H. D. [illegible]uld, [illegible] Sanchez de Ariequi, Vedoso Laguarda, Harisro Rosa, Fequet Rosa, A. Venan, Alexande Erving, J. M. Cong, Jose Fernandez, J. Robirosa, Manuel Valdes, [illegible] Ruez del Hogo, D. Perroters, G. Herreo.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Conrad, from Rio Janeiro—Mrs. C. H. Ealing, Miss C. H. Ealing, Robert Ealing, M. Ealing, W. P. Ralston, Miss Virginia N. Stolsaker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 36 | Moon rises. 11 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 14 | Gov. Island.. 2 03 | Hell Gate... 3 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 29.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, ———, Fort Pickens, W. P. Williams.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, ———; Columbia, Adams, Havre, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia, James Band.

Ships Ellen Foster, Robinson, [illegible], ———; M. Oliver, Howe, Glasgow, Dunham & Dixon; Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks B. Colcord, Colcord, Seaport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Courier, (Brem.,) Bauer, Queenstown, W. Salem; Arctic Hero, Hoppell, Cork and a market, J. & J. Knox & Co.

Brigs Ida McCleod, Davis, New-Bedford, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Arrow, French, Glasgow, H. L. Routh & Sons; State of Maine, Oates, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, P. J. Nevius & Son; Hannah Easter, Brown, Havana, ———; Geo. Bailey, Noyes, Malta, ———; Penguin, Congers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; James Park, Park, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Grace Worthington, Freethy, Belize, F. Alexander.

Schooners J. Thompson, Hardebrook, Monkton, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; J. Wurts, Cole, Egg Harbor, ———; John Stetson, Fort Monroe, ——— Bowditch, Perkins; St. Ann's Bay, Miller & Houghton; Ella, Packard, Portsmouth; Witch Queen, Paine, Boston; S. Mills, Dayton, Philadelphia; Ranger, Ryerson, Bridgeport; Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport; S. Kenney, Truro, Colton, Falmouth, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Margaret Odell, St. John, H. G. Donovan, Anvakins, Jonker, Amsterdam, Funch, Meinke & Wendt; A. B. Hayes, Robinson, Philadelphia, ———; N. H. Hall, Taylor, Salem, ———; Howard, Clark, Augusta, ———; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to J. & N. Briggs & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Conrad, (of Philadelphia,) Salsburg, Rio Janeiro May 26 via Pernambuco June 2, with coffee to John S. Thompson.

Bark Markwell, (Br., of Jersey,) Balleine, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Frost, Schroeder & Co.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, B.,) Wheeler, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Avondale, Dix, Caibarien, Cuba, 11 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Giraffe (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.) White, Lingua, C. B., 6 ds., with coal to J. P. Mellidge.

Brig Russian, (of Belfast,) Drinkwater, Mayaguez, P. R., June 11, with sugar to master.

Brig Summer Eine, (Prus.,) Brockash, Newcastle 49 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Mary Clinton, (of New Orleans,) McNorton Ryan, 28 ds. from the passes of the Mississippi, with rice. May 29, 30 miles from the Balize, was boarded by the U. S. steamship Powhatan, Lieut. Porter commanding, and ordered to New York. The M. C. was from Charleston, bound to New Orleans, with a cargo of rice. Lieut. Porter ordered Mr. Duycker, gunner of the Powhatan, on board the Mary Clinton as sailing master, and on the night of June 26, in a heavy squall, Mr. Duycker was knocked overboard by the main-boom and lost, although every effort was made to save him. It is believed that Mr. D. is a native of Antwerp, and that his family reside in Philadelphia.

Schr. Union (Br.,) Lynn, Westport, N. S., 11 ds., with wood to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Leard, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Buck, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Susan Frances, Currie, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Enchantress, Lynch, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Argo, (Br.,) Boudroud, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Edwards, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Madagascar, Lord, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. H. D. Grindle, Turner, Eastport 7 ds., with laths, &c., to master.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Dill, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Northern Light, ———, Vinalhaven 7 ds., with stone.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Boston, 3 ds.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Swan, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Palmetto, Bragdon, Port Ewen, for Salem.

Schr. Jno. L. Dowling, Howe, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Richard Law, Satterly, Rondout, for Groton.

Schr. Vandalia, Small, Port Ewen, for Newburyport.

Schr. Charles Norton, Gray, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Penny, Delaware City 3 ds., wood.

Schr. William Wallace, Staples, Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Tiger, Evans, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Minnehaha, Candace, Fort Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Empress, Farnsworth, Rockland 4 ds., wood.

Schr. Marietta, Hand, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Mountain Home, Pond, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. Emblem, Kelly, Harwich, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

June 28—U. S. storeships Roman and William Badger, for Fortress Monroe. Ship Tivoli, for Liverpool; Barks Tycoon, for Antwerp; Penelope, (Swe.,) for London. Brig Emma, for Para.

June 29—Steamships Bavaria, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, and both passed the Battery at 12:15 P. M. U. S. steam frigate Roanoke, and anchored in Quarantine. Also, steamship Columbia, for Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Gratta—ship, strg. E. N. E., was signalized, June 27, lat. 36 26, lon. 10 27.

Lapwing—bark, from Baltimore, was seen, going into Rio Janeiro, May 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 11, brig Jessie Rhynas, Pendleton, for Europe.

At Pernambuco, June 2, brig L. C. Watts, hence, just arr.

At Caibarien, Cuba, June 18, brig Mary C. Martens, for New York in 12 ds.; Chicopee, for Boston in 4 ds.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework by an English Protestant young woman, who is a first rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best city references and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE EVER OFfered, a piano that cost $300 for $125 cash; is a 7 octave, richly carved rosewood case, rich full tone; best makers, fully warranted; is without a blemish; will be offered for two days, at the furniture bazaar establishment No. 276 6th av., near 40th st.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, A gold bracelet, in a morocco case. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by applying to Rev. A. CLEMENTS, No. 247 West 32nd-st., between 8th and 9th avs.